

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.

EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS.

We notice with pleasure the simultaneous occurrence of movements in favour of Education in different parts of the country, by bodies very differently circumstanced, and of very various degrees of power and influence. Three of these movements are of especial importance, and will operate, each in its own sphere, no inconsiderable amount of usefulness. The first, and by far the most striking of the three, is the extension—long advocated and long postponed—of the plan of academical study at the University of Cambridge; the second is the commencement of negotiations between the authorities at the Horse Guards and the trustees of King's College, London, for the purpose of adding to that institution a department for military education; and the third is the growth and progress of the Lancashire Public School Association, for the purpose of affording the means of elementary instruction to all the children of the district, and of raising the necessary funds by a rate upon the inhabitants, as is done for the support of the poor.

The proposed reform in the University of Cambridge claims our first attention. It was, it seems, suggested by the Prince Consort soon after his election to the Chancellorship. It reflects high credit upon the sagacity of his Royal Highness, if the case were so, and will earn for him the gratitude as well as the admiration of all who desire that our great educational institutions should not lag behind the intelligence of the age. It has long been felt as a grievance by parents having sons at Cambridge, and by the *alumni* themselves, both while in the University, and after they had quitted it for the active pursuits of life, that mathematical proficiency should be the only medium by which the honours and the prizes of the University were to be obtained; and that, for mathematics, noble and useful as their study is, all other branches of knowledge should be either uncultivated or considered as secondary and of no account. Six months ago the governing body of the University de-

bated on the suggestion of Prince Albert, and proposed an extension of the course of study, by which the University, taking cognizance of the intellectual and scientific progress of the age, should open its coveted honours to the young men whom taste, predilection, or organisation had not made exclusively mathematical. This plan was proposed in the Senate last week, and carried by a majority of two to one, both of the resident and non-resident members of the University. We unfeignedly rejoice at this result. It is a striking and most gratifying proof that the upper classes of this country will not, from any unreasoning veneration for the past merely because it is past, allow the magnificent seminaries where their youth are educated to be surpassed in usefulness by more modern and plebeian institutions that have no such princely or even assured means of support as the beneficence of former ages has secured to Oxford and Cambridge. It is likely, too, that the example of Cambridge will be contagious at Oxford; and that well-considered and wise reform of acknowledged and proved evils will silence the tongues of those who now complain that too obstinate an adherence to old ways has diminished the efficiency of that great national and richly-endowed seminary.

The negotiations for annexing to King's College a department for the military education of youth who are destined hereafter to be the commissioned officers of the British army, is equally significant. The reform at Cambridge is happily to be considered a *fait accompli*. The proposal with reference to the military class at King's College is yet in the embryo state. We can but hope that no difficulties will arise on either side to prevent its consummation. Public attention was first drawn to the subject by the *Quarterly Review*, a periodical which no one will accuse of advocating change for the mere sake of changing, or of being over-zealous in the recommendation of reforms. The insufficiency of the present seminaries for the education of youths destined for the army being conceded, the danger to be feared was the erection of a military

University to be maintained at a very considerable cost, out of the public taxes, "in bad imitation," as the *Quarterly* observed, "of the military schools of France, Prussia, and Holland." Such a project, however, is not entertained, nor would it be likely to meet with favour either from the authorities of the Horse Guards or from the country. The offer made by the trustees of King's College shows how easily and inexpensively the needful reform can be effected, provided the project receive the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary at War. These functionaries are almost irresponsible in the matter—but are well inclined, it is believed, to exercise their power in the direction indicated. Should the negotiation commenced by King's College meet with a favourable hearing, it is probable that Harrow, Eton, Rugby, and other seminaries of equal importance will make similar offers; and that, without a farthing of expense to the nation, facilities hitherto unknown will be accorded for the education of the men who are destined hereafter to serve their country in the higher ranks of the military profession. As long as soldiers are necessary (and until the whole civilized world shall not only agree upon the beauty of peace, but learn to practise it amongst one another, we do not see how armies are altogether to be dispensed with) so long will it be desirable in the highest degree that Education should ennoble the officer and humanize the soldier. The better the officer understands all the details of his profession, the more skilfully and, therefore, the more mercifully will he exercise it; and the less bloodshed will result from the operations which it may be his duty to direct. In this, and indeed in all other respects, the officers of the British army have been a model to the world. But if they have attained this high character, the greater the credit that is due to them; for they have attained it without such efficient aid in the prosecution of their military studies as the Government ought to have afforded them. Their high sense of honour is their own. No Government can give them that; but proper facilities for the complete study of their



THE CITY OF VIENNA, AND THE GLACIS.—(SEE PAGE 292.)

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Speculation runs riot in Paris on the question of the Presidential election, now that the discussions on the Constitution have ceased, and that the contest has been ascertained to be virtually between General Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The general belief of success inclines to the latter.

The Constitution, in its *ensemble*, was voted on Saturday in the National Assembly, there being only thirty dissentients, amongst whom were Red Republicans, Legitimists, and Orleanists; and in the evening, between six and seven o'clock, 101 cannon shots were fired to announce to the inhabitants that the new Constitution had been voted by the Assembly. The streets were soon filled with people anxious to learn what had happened to the firing of cannon at such an unusual hour. The cause having been explained, the city resumed its usual tranquillity.

The Assembly has decided that the ceremony of the promulgation of the Constitution should take place on Sunday next, on the Place de la Concorde, in presence of the National Assembly, the members of the Executive Government, the great corps of the State, deputations of the National Guard, and the army and the entire population. A credit of 100,000 francs is to be opened in the Ministry of the Interior to defray the expenses of the ceremony; and a sum of 600,000 francs is to be distributed on the same day among the indigent classes in Paris and the departments. The Constitution is to be proclaimed throughout all France on the Sunday following.

The commissioners appointed to revise the sentences pronounced by the military commissions against the insurgents of June have recommended to mercy 991, who were to be immediately liberated. The commissioners have left Paris to carry that measure into effect, and were authorised by the Government to restore to liberty any others who, by their repentance and good conduct since their confinement, should have entitled themselves to indulgence.

A banquet, under the title of "The Confederation of the People of Europe," brought together about 800 operatives, at the barrier Mont Parnasse, on Sunday last. The admittance was 1f. 50c. each. M. Ledru-Rollin, who it was expected would have presided, did not make his appearance, and his absence caused great disapprobation and clamour. There was no member of the National Assembly present, and M. Lachambaudie was called to the chair. The object of the banquet was expressed in the following terms:—"A confederation of all nations is intended to carry this object into execution." But few foreigners, however, responded to this appeal, and the meeting was composed of French Socialists. The following toasts were then drunk:—"The abolition of wages." The democratic and social Republic." The Lombardo-Venetian nation, and success to its glorious enterprise." "To the heroism of the democrats of Vienna." "Universal fraternity." M. Saint Just proposed the following blasphemous toast:—"To the men strong, courageous, and valiant in the cause of humanity. To those whose names serve as a guide, a support, and an example to the degenerate beings—to all those whom history calls heroes! . . . To Brutus, to Catiline, to Jesus Christ, to Julian the Apostate, to Attila! . . . To all the thinkers of the middle age! . . . To unfortunate thinkers! . . . To Jean Jacques Rousseau, and his pupil, Maximilien Robespierre!" This enumeration of names was received with a triple salvo of applause, and was encored; with which request M. Saint Just complied. The banquet concluded with the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Départ," sung by the entire company.

The *Press* gives a melancholy description of the distress existing amongst the population of the city of Paris. It shows, from the report of the Committee appointed by the National Assembly to examine a decree proposed by the Government for a grant of 9,000,000f. (£360,000), for the indigent poor of the department of the Seine, that "it will be necessary to feed at the public expense 263,000 persons during the present month, 280,000 during the month of December, 300,000 during the month of January, 300,000 during the month of February, 300,000 during the month of March, and 280,000 during the month of April next; and that the sum granted by the Assembly will not afford each individual more than 12 centimes (1d. and 2-5ths) per day each to exist upon. At the same time the revenue of the city of Paris has fallen off by a sum of 16,000,000f. (£640,000), which must be made good by an addition to the assessed taxes of more than 50 per cent."

The National Assembly was engaged during the week in discussing the various items of the Budget. On Tuesday M. F. Bouvet put some questions to M. Bastide on the subject of foreign relations. M. Bastide replied that what the Republic wished for was European order. The negotiations with respect to the affairs of Italy had been opened—thanks to the *firmeza* and *loyalty* of England—who had lent her cordial aid to France. He added, that the place where the negotiators should meet would be settled in a few days. After this explanation the subject was allowed to drop. The question of the prorogation of the Assembly was then brought forward. M. Marchal proposed that the Assembly should adjourn from the 14th of the present month to the 14th of December, "to take the repose of which it had so much need." General Cavaignac declared, on the part of the Government, that he and his colleagues desired to be strictly neutral on this question. The Assembly then divided, when the motion of M. Marchal was rejected by a large majority.

SPAIN.
The advices this week convey nothing but the usual accounts of various parties of marauders, under the titles of Carlists, Progressistas, &c., roaming about through the country, carrying desolation and bloodshed wherever they go.

BELGIUM.

The session of the Legislative Chambers was opened at Brussels on Monday last, without a Royal speech. M. Anspach, the senior member, took the chair. The Assemblies proceeded at once to the formation of their bureaux; the retiring members were unanimously re-elected.

The Minister of Finance ascended the tribune and presented the budgets of 1849 in a speech giving a summary of the financial state of Belgium. The economies made by the State amount to 4,400,000 francs.

The ordinary session of the Senate was also opened under the presidency of M. Zoude, the senior member. The retiring members were re-elected for the bureau, with the exception of Baron de Waha, who is replaced as Secretary by Baron de Royer.

M. Dumon-Dumortier, in resuming his seat as President, expressed his thanks for this renewed mark of confidence, and the sitting then adjourned.

HOLLAND.

The Fundamental Pact, or new Constitution, was solemnly proclaimed on the 3rd instant throughout the Netherlands.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY AND PIEDMONT.—A project of electoral law for the convocation of the Italian Constituent Assembly was published in Turin on the 4th instant, according to which that Assembly is to prepare a federal compact, which, respecting the existence of the different states, and their form of Government, shall tend to ensure the liberty, union, and independence of Italy. All the states are to return an equal number of representatives; and the latter, 300 in number, are to be elected by the respective Chambers of Deputies. The Assembly is to meet at Rome a month after the approval of the present project by the three Italian Parliaments. The deputies of Lombardy are to be chosen by the Lombard Consulta; and those of the Venetian provinces, by the Committees and the Assembly of Venice. Those of Modena and Reggio are to be elected by the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies. The confederation is to consist of the Kingdom of Upper Italy, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Pontifical dominions, the Kingdom of Naples, and the Kingdom of Sicily; and is to have an army, a fleet, a treasury, and a diplomatic representation abroad. Its central authority is to be composed of a legislative Congress and a permanent Executive power. The Congress is to consist of two chambers, in one of which each state is to be equally represented; and in the other, the representation is to be proportioned to the population. Both are to be elective. The members of the first are to be elected by the constituted powers of each state, and those of the second by the people. The executive power is to be formed of a responsible President, and a Council of Ministers, equally responsible. The President is appointed, for a limited period, by the Legislative Council, and the Ministers by the President. The Congress is to deliberate on all matters of general interest for the confederation; to interfere in case of a collision between confederate states, &c.; all custom duties on goods passing from one state to another are to be abolished, and the foreign tariff is to be based on the principle of free trade. The confederation proclaims liberty of the press, individual liberty, free municipal institutions; the right of association and of petition; civil, political, and religious equality, &c.

The insurrection under Mazzini, in the Valteline district of Lombardy, had been completely suppressed by the Austrian troops.

At Venice, on the 27th ult., the garrison effected a sortie, in which they killed and wounded 200 Austrians, and captured 500—not, however, without experiencing a serious loss. Fourteen Sardinian ships of war were then lying before Venice.

ROME.—The Jews' quarter of the city has been late the theatre of some bloody encounters between the Jews and a portion of the citizens. The disturbance had been suppressed by the military force.

NAPLES.—There is no news of any interest this week; matters remain pretty much as they were at the date of preceding advices. Reports were prevalent that the French and English squadrons were to be broken up; three of the French large ships had left the bay for Toulon.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—In the sitting of the German Parliament on the 3rd inst., the motion of the Committee on Austrian affairs was carried, to the following effect:

—The National Assembly resolves to call upon the Imperial Ministry to take all possible care—1. That the Imperial Commissioners make a point of obtaining full consideration and recognition for the German Central Power in all quarters. 2. That everywhere in Austria they may endeavour to protect the interests of Germany. 3. That they may exert the whole of their influence to disengage the complexities of Austria in a peaceful way, and without bloodshed. 4. And that finally, whatever this *dénouement* may result in, they may take under protection and defend from every attack the rights and liberties accorded to the Austro-German races in the months of March and May.

PRUSSIA.

Some disturbances took place at Berlin on the 31st ult. Large crowds assembled on the Gendarmen-Markt, in front of the place of meeting of the National Assembly. The mob wanted to influence the decisions of the Assembly as to the conduct to be adopted respecting the condition of Vienna. Some deputies were ill-treated when leaving the house, but order was restored in the evening by the Civic Guard. Some persons were severely wounded.

There is another Ministerial crisis. The President of the Prussian Ministry, M. Von Pfuel, having tendered his resignation, on account of "the state of his health," the King accepted it, and entrusted Count Brandenburg, who is looked upon as an advocate of reaction, with the formation of a new Cabinet. The National Assembly immediately drew up an address to the King, containing a vote of want of confidence in the intended Minister Brandenburg; to which address his Majesty, on the 3rd instant, returned an answer, positively refusing to accede to the request of that body, to withdraw his commission to the Count von Brandenburg to form a new Ministry. It was known in the Assembly, however, that the omnious Count had himself petitioned the King to the same effect; and it was expected that the Deputy Grabow would be entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The accounts from Posen are not favourable. The German inhabitants of the city have appealed from the decision of the Berlin Assembly (viz. that the Grand Duchy of Posen should not be divided into two parts, German and Polish) to the National Assembly of Frankfort. In their address to the latter, they accuse the Berlin Parliament of having transgressed the limits of its competence.

The Poles, on the other hand, continue to assume a menacing attitude with respect to the Germans, so that a fresh civil war is anything but improbable.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Danes are not satisfied with the state of things in Schleswig since the establishment of peace, and they demand a renewal of the war. The latest accounts say that addresses to the Government were pouring in from all quarters, not merely from the Danish Islands, but also from Jutland and North Schleswig, demanding a renewal of hostilities in imperative terms.

UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence this week from the States; but the political news is not of much interest.

The result of the election for Governor of the state of Ohio was still in doubt.

WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship *Avon*, Lieutenant Philip Hast, R.N., Commander, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday with West Indian mails, by which we learn that there was every prospect of good sugar crops throughout the West Indies, fine rains having fallen.

Don Francis Castellon was a passenger in the *Avon* from San Juan de Nicaragua to Jamaica, and would proceed to the United States previous to his visiting England as Commissioner, invested with full powers by the Government of Nicaragua to treat with that of her Britannic Majesty on the question of the Mosquita boundary, and to enter into commercial and other treaties with Great Britain.

At Port-au-Prince, since the return of the President Soloyne from the south of the island on Sept. 21, both political and commercial interests had assumed a more encouraging aspect, confidence was daily increasing, and no further executions had taken place.

There had been a slight misunderstanding in the city of Aux Cayes, but no outbreak ensued.

From Jamaica we learn that his Excellency Sir Chas. Grey, the Governor, had quite recovered from his severe illness.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LOSS OF THE "NETLEY," ORDNANCE SLOOP.—No accounts whatever have been received as to the fate of this unfortunate vessel, which left Devonport on the 23d ult. for Woolwich, with a cargo of shot and guns. She is supposed to have been seen last off Spithead, and to have foundered in one of the late gales through the shifting of her cargo. As the imperative orders of all the captains are to communicate with the superintendent of ordnance shipping, in case anything causes their detention, there is now no hope for the safety of the unfortunate crew. A number of boats' oars and other gear, apparently belonging to a vessel of the *Netley's* class, have been picked up on the coast between Portland and Corfe Castle, Dorset.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.—The distribution of the proceeds of a great many slave prizes has been delayed in consequence of the authorities of Sierra Leone neglecting to acknowledge the receipt of the proclamation of 1846. The Admiralty, however, have decided upon allowing the distribution to take place immediately under the new scale of shares.

SMOKING IN GUARD-ROOMS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Extract from Garrison Orders, Oct. 15:—"The prohibition of smoking in guard-rooms has been removed until further orders. The non-commissioned officers and men on guard are to take every precaution against accidents."

It has been notified in orders, that, until further orders, the oilskin cover is to be worn by officers of the Royal Artillery over the chaco and forage-cap. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men are not to wear their plumes on guard, except on Sundays—the Sunday morning parade being always considered a dress parade. The chain of the chaco, both of officers and men, when the oilskin cover is used, is to be worn under the chin.

CANTEENS.—The military authorities have at last prohibited the sale of spirits in canteens, in barracks, and cantonments, in England and Ireland. This salutary measure has been carried into effect since the 1st inst. Those parties, therefore, that rent canteens are confined to the sale of ale, porter, bread, groceries, tobacco, and such other articles as are required by soldiers.

THE PENINSULAR MEDALS.—It is now distinctly understood that the authorities of the Mint will, after the great delay which has taken place, issue in the course of next month the medals for distribution to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates engaged in the actions in the Peninsula during the period from 1806 to 1814.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING ON LEAVE.—By an order, dated Horse Guards, Oct. 31, 1848, it is directed that leave of absence may commence as soon as the half-yearly inspection shall have been made. These indulgences are to terminate on the 10th of March next, when all officers and soldiers are to be present with their respective regiments. One field officer, one-half of the captains, and one-half of the subaltern officers, are always to be present with their regiments. No officer (except in the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his regiment) is to quit the United Kingdom without having first received her Majesty's special permission.

PAYING OFF SHIPS.—The Portsmouth correspondent of the *Times* correctly observes:—"The practice of paying off ships at the time that they are in the very highest state of discipline and the most precise war trim, we are glad to see giving way to a more sensible and economical arrangement. There is more money wasted in materials destroyed in the premature dismantling and paying off her Majesty's ships, than in any other department of the navy, or indeed in all the other departments put together. The *Superb*, 80, Captain Cory, is, according to an official report made to the Admiralty by Sir William Parker, from under whose command she has but lately been detached, in such excellent condition in every respect that she is fit for another commission without being previously dismantled. The *Rosamond*, steam-sloop, Commander Foote, just returned from two years' foreign service, is also to be kept in commission. And why not all ships longer than three years, the usual term? It is a well-admitted fact, that, on a ship's return from three years' service, if properly officered, she is in the highest possible condition for service—every man and everything well accustomed to his and its place. The ship, on arrival at the homestead, is even painted and decorated as if but just going out. She is inspected, her crew mustered and exercised, and then—to rack and destruction goes everything: rigging hewn down, spars stripped with ruthless carelessness; all in haste, without regard to value of materials, to get the craft quickly stripped and paid off; and if quickly, that is called 'smart.' The ship undergoes an expensive tearing to pieces, to see if she is sound, which entails an expensive process of readjustment; and then, after other overhaulings, too various and too numerous to mention, she lies in harbour for a few years, to be again brought to the dockyard, again overhauled and probed, and ultimately again commissioned, to undergo the whole of the above process when sent to sea, and when again paid off. It is to such matters the 'Revision Boards' and 'Committees of Reference' should direct their attention and inquiries, and not to how many men they can reduce and throw upon the parish."

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY EXTENSION TO THE EASTERN COUNTIES.—Much interest is excited in the engineering world by the construction of the two stupendous iron bridges of the Blackwall Railway Extension, over the Commercial-road and Regent's Canal. They are erected on a new principle, and in point of extent are the largest railway bridges to be found in the vicinity of the metropolis. This branch, which was expected to have been opened in the course of this month, will, it is said, be completed on the 1st of January next year. It is about two miles in length, and is formed on brick arches. It joins the Eastern Counties line at Bow. The gauge on the Blackwall Railway is being altered to admit of locomotive traffic.

GREENWICH BRANCH OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN.—The South-Eastern Railway Company, who work the Greenwich line, have dismissed, from motives of economy, several of the *employés* who for many years have managed the traffic of the line. Boys in some instances supply their places; and the police, with one or two exceptions, are discontinued at the intermediate stations.

RAILWAY PRESSURE.—During the past week, 600 labourers have been discharged from that portion of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway which is in course of construction near Sheffield. Difficulty in getting in the calls, and of obtaining loans, is assigned as the cause of this reduction. The extensive viaduct across the Wicker is to be proceeded with; and operations are commenced for the re-erection of the 22 arches of the Rother viaduct, which recently fell.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR MAKING RAILWAYS.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains the formal certificate of the Railway Commissioners, in favour of the Cornwall Railway, and of the Delabole and Rock Railway, for an extension of time in carrying out their works. By an act passed last session, entitled "An Act to give further time for making certain railways," this important power is conferred on the Commissioners; and the specific object of the Act is to relieve the pressure on the money market, occasioned by calls on railway shares, and likewise to put the railway companies in possession of a more expeditious and less expensive mode of proceeding than is involved in a direct application to Parliament. A large number of railway companies have availed themselves of this relief. 125 applications have been received and considered: those of 121 have been entertained, and in most cases the applications for the extension of time asked for has been granted for the full additional term of two years allowed by the Act: four applications were refused, on the ground that there were special provisions in the Act making the completion of the railway compulsory.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Nov. 7.

A Convocation was held this afternoon, for the purpose of electing a superior law bedel, in the room of the late W. Miller, M.A. The candidates were two only, viz. W. W. Harrison, B.A., Hulme's Exhibitioner of Brasenose, and R. Blyth, B.A., organist of Magdalen, when the former was elected by a majority of 86; the numbers being—for Mr. Harrison, 117; Mr. Blyth, 31: majority, 86.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE NORRISIAN PRIZE.—The Norrisian Professor has given notice that the subject for the present year for the English prose essay is, "The internal evidence afforded by the historical Books of the Old Testament that the several writers of them were inspired by the Holy Ghost." Any opinion advanced in the essay of a candidate for this prize, contrary (in the estimation of the appointed judges) to those Articles of the Church of England which relate to our Saviour's divinity, and the personality of the Holy Spirit, is to disqualify such candidate.

THE DEAN OF CARLISLE'S INSTALLATION.—Dr. Hinds, the new Dean of Carlisle, was installed with the usual ceremonial, on Wednesday (last week). At three o'clock the Rev. Doctor entered the Cathedral, with the Rev. Canons Goodenough and Harcourt, the Rev. W. Rees, the Rev. Preceptors Vaughan and Brown, the Rev. H. Gough, Master of the Grammar-School, the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, Vicar of Stanwix, &c. The form of installation was then gone through in the usual manner.

MUNIFICENCE OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty Queen Adelaide has, within the last few days, forwarded to the Rev. Thomas Dale, the Vicar of St. Pancras, the munificent sum of £200 in aid of the fund now raising by the rev. gentleman for the erection of ten new churches in that immense district. This truly Royal contribution is enhanced in value by the fact that her Majesty had previously sent contributions for the separate funds of two or more of the churches now in course of erection.

THE VICARAGE OF PENTRIDGE.—near Woodlyates, in the diocese of Salisbury, has become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. E. Nicholson, M.A. The benefice, which is of the annual value of £250, is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

DR. TIGHE.—Dean of the Castle Royal (Dublin Castle), will, it is said, be named to the vacant bishopric of Down.

The Queen has appointed Mr. H. Halford Vaughan, M.A., of the Inner Temple, to be the Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

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THE FRIENDLY DEFIANCE.

Thou shalt not rob me, thievish Time,
Of all my blessings, all my joy;
I have some jewels in my heart,
Which thou art powerless to destroy.

Thou may'st denude mine arm of strength,
And leave my temples seam'd and bare;
Deprive mine eyes of passion's light,
And scatter silver o'er my hair;

But never, while a book remains,
And breathes a woman or a child,
Shalt thou deprive me, whilst I live,
Of feelings fresh and undefiled.

No, never while the Earth is fair,
And reason keeps its dial bright,
Whate'er thy robberies, O Time,
Shall I be bankrupt of delight.

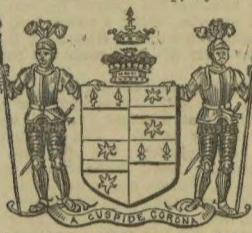
Whate'er thy victories on my frame;
Thou canst not cheat me of this truth—
That though the limbs may faint and fail,
The spirit can renew its youth.

CHARLES MACKAY.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GEORGE-ALAN BRODRICK, VISCOUNT MIDLETON.

The death of his Lordship, by his own hand, while in a state of temporary insanity, occurred on the 1st inst., at his seat, Pepper Harrow Park, near Guildford. The unfortunate nobleman had completed his forty-second year. He married, 14th May, 1833, Ellen, daughter of Mr. Griffiths, but had separated from her Ladyship about a twelvemonth since. The first of the family raised to the Peerage was Alan Brodrick, an eminent member of the bar, who, having filled the chair of the House of Commons in Ireland, and the offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General, was appointed Lord Chancellor, and created Baron Brodrick and Viscount Midleton in 1717. The Peer, whose decease we record, was only son of George, fourth Viscount, and great-grandson of the learned lawyer just referred to.



THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD MANT, D.D., BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR, AND DROMORE.

This lamented Prelate, whose death took place at the Rectory House, Ballymoney, county Antrim, on the 2nd instant, was the eldest son of Dr. Richard Mant, Rector of All Saints, Southampton, and descended in a direct line from the learned Joseph Bingham, Rector of Havant, author of the "Ecclesiastical Antiquities." He was born 12th Feb., 1776, and had, consequently, completed his 72nd year. He received his education at Winchester School and Trinity College, Oxford, and, in 1798, was elected a Fellow of Oriel. In 1812 he became Bampton Lecturer in the University, and the following year was appointed Chaplain to Dr. Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, which office he continued to hold till 1820. During this period he co-operated with his colleague, Dr. D'Oyley, in editing the Holy Bible with a selection of notes, for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and, in 1815, he received from Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London, the Rectory of Bishopgate Without. In 1820 he was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, and in the spring of 1823 was translated to the see of Down and Connor, over which he presided for more than 25 years and a half. In 1842 the charge of the diocese of Dromore also devolved upon him, under the provisions of the Irish Church Temporalities Act, on the decease of Dr. James Saurin.

The writings of his Lordship are voluminous, chiefly on theological subjects, evincing great power and acumen of mind, deep piety, sound learning, and undeviating attachment to the Church, of which he was a distinguished ornament. Dr. Mant married, in 1804, Miss Elizabeth Woods, daughter of a gentleman of Sussex, and by her, who died in 1846, has left three children: a daughter, married to the Rev. Dr. Martin, Rector of Killeshandra, county Cavan; and two sons, of whom the elder is Archdeacon of Down, and the younger, Rector of Arnoy, in the diocese of Connor.

CAPTAIN M. L. DOSTAL, OF THE NETHERLANDS ARMY.

This gentleman was the son of Captain J. F. Dostal, of the Artillery, and born at Sourabaya, on the island of Java, on the 12th Nov., 1812, during the time of the English administration on that island. He entered, in his 15th year, into his Netherland Majesty's military service as Cadet-Fusilier; and, after having gone through the different grades of cadet, non-commissioned officer, received his commission as Second Lieutenant of Infantry on the 3rd of April, 1833. He distinguished himself during the whole of the insurrection in Java, from 1825 to 1830, for which his Netherland Majesty honoured him with the Java medal. He also served with much credit in most all the actions that have taken place on the island of Sumatra; and, on one occasion, his meritorious services were rewarded by promotion to the rank of First Lieutenant, on the 8th of March, 1838. His brave conduct in an expedition against Baripae, a fortification also on the island of Sumatra, was highly approved of by a Royal decree of his Netherland Majesty of the 24th of February, 1842. He continued serving in his last rank till he obtained his Captaincy on the 8th of March, 1843, by seniority.

On the 9th of March, 1848, he was appointed from the 14th to join the 3rd battalion of infantry, destined for an expedition to Bally, which left Sourabaya in three ships, on the 19th of May; and, after having rendezvoused at Besookie, arrived at Bally on the 4th of June, and on the 8th the whole of the troops debarked, and commenced operations against the enemy, encamping for the night near one of the enemy's fortifications at Djaga Raga. Early on the 9th of June he was ordered with his company to take possession of one of the enemy's redoubts, to accomplish which he made three different attempts; twice was he repulsed, and the third time succeeded in gaining it. Shortly after he was overwhelmed by superior numbers of the enemy, by which he received a severe confusion on the head and breast in falling from the heights of the redoubt, which caused his death within an hour after the attack. His loss is deeply deplored by his family and his numerous friends and acquaintances. He married, 22nd September, 1847, Miss W. A. Nash.

MRS. ELIZABETH STARKE.

This lady died on the 30th ult., at her residence, Langharne Castle, after a long illness, aged 71. She was the relict of Lieut.-Colonel Starke, of Epsom, Surrey, formerly of the 2nd Life Guards, and only child of Col. Ravenscroft, of Langharne, and of Frodsham, Cheshire. The Castle of Langharne, with its beautiful grounds, was bequeathed to deceased by her grandfather, Penygoe Watkins, Esq., and grandfather of Lloyd V. Watkins, Esq., M.P., and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Brecon. She is succeeded by her only son, Ravenscroft Starke, Esq.; having left, besides, one daughter, married to R. Fitz-Gerald, Esq.

THE CHARTIST PETITION.—At a meeting at Aberdeen, the other day, to hear a lecture from Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the representative from that city to the National Convention (Mr. Shirron) entered upon a number of charges against Mr. O'Connor and his "creatures" in the "National Convention." Among other revelations was the following:—Mr. Cuffey was present in the Land Office when Mr. O'Connor came in to ask what number of names were at the National Chartist Petition. The reply was, that the signatures were "less than two millions." On hearing which, Mr. O'Connor said, "By God, I have stated to the country that there will be five millions of signatures at it, and I'll declare it yet! They will never count the signatures—they did not do so in the case of Duncombe's—and you all know that that petition contained less than three millions, which was the number that it was represented to the country to contain." Mr. Cuffey made this statement in the assembly, in presence of Dixon and McGrath, two of Feargus's agents. Mr. Shirron made other charges against Mr. O'Connor, to which that gentleman essayed to reply, but he never answered the one mentioned above.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

MAILS FROM MARSEILLES.—The following notice has been given by the Director of the Post-office:—"The public is informed that the Post-office packets for carrying the mails and passengers between Marseilles, Alexandria, and Beyrouth, will henceforth, instead of the 10th and 27th of each month, start from Marseilles on the 6th and 23rd of the month, at eight in the morning, for Beyrouth, touching at Malta and Alexandria. The packets which leave Marseilles on the 6th will arrive at Malta on the 9th, at Alexandria on the 13th, and at Beyrouth on the 15th. They will start again from Beyrouth on the 16th, at twelve o'clock, reach Alexandria on the 18th, Malta on the 22nd, and Marseilles on the 25th. The packets which leave Marseilles on the 23rd will arrive at Malta on the 26th, Alexandria on the 30th, and Beyrouth on the 2nd of the next month. They will leave Beyrouth again on the 3rd, at twelve o'clock, and reach Alexandria on the 5th, Malta on the 11th, and Marseilles on the 14th."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Reader" should never have "given up" an Enigma so simple. The solution is:—1. Kt to K B 3d; 2. Kt to K 5th; 3. Kt to Q B 4th (ch); 4. B mates.

"Senex."—See our notice in last week's Number.

"S. L."—Too easy.

"M. M."—Your former communication was destroyed upon being answered.

"Inquisitor."—There appears to be no difficulty, whatever, in so disposing the White men that the Black King shall occupy no square without going into check. We have received several proposed methods of effecting the object, but have not space to give them.

"D. R. R." and "J. F. L." are thanked.

"Carlo Foliero."—The position is right enough. White's first move is to Castle; the rest you will readily discover.

"W. H. C."—At all times most welcome.

"A. A."—It shall have due attention.

"H. E. B."—We shall find space for it ere long.

"R. F."—Cardiff.—The end-game is only another version of the hackneyed position erroneously called "Philidor's Legacy." Very pretty, certainly, but too well known to bear re-printing.

"G. S. J."—Oxford.—It is true there is no rule to prevent a player moving a piece over various squares while he retains his hold of that piece: the practice, nevertheless, is most unfair, and we should hesitate to play a second time with any one who adopted it. Before we can undertake the examination of your Problems, they must be carefully written out on diagrams; as now sent, they are quite illegible.

"Bou Maza," we are sure, will understand that our expression of opinion regarding his Problems has reference only to their suitability for publication. Many ingenuities in Chess, which form agreeable topics for gossip over the board, are ill adapted for the miscellaneous reader of a public paper. His last three positions shall be attentively examined.

"F. T. G."—The limited space allotted to this department renders the insertion of your long communication impossible. Your should forward it to the editor of the Chess-Players' Chronicle.

"Delta."—A new edition of the "Chess-Players' Handbook" has just been published, in which all the corrections you suggest, and many others, have been made.

"H. J. C. A."—Your former letter only reached us this week.

"Argus."—See the notice above, to "Delta." The work can be got through any bookseller in Europe.

"J. T."—Glasgow.—Both 354 and 371 are correct, and can be solved in the stipulated number of moves. The latter you have copied inaccurately. No. 248 is also quite right.

"H. E. T."—Mr. Kling is not a teacher of Chess, but a professor and composer of music, and has capabilities which promise some day to render him as distinguished in that science as he has become in the construction of stratagems in Chess.

"Jareph."—1. Play the game over again, and you will find it perfectly correct. 2. In the position mentioned you could not Castle, as there is an express law which prohibits the capture of a piece in the act of Castling. The other subjects shall be considered.

"Both Duo."—Try both 380 and 382 again. In the first you are quite abroad. "Boole."—Next week.

"M. Udolf."—The key move is Q to K 6th.

"Beta."—St. Neot's, is thanked for his reply to "Inquisitor's" question.

"W. S."—Stalemate makes a drawn game.

"R. H. A."—You have failed in No. 380. The other is correct.

"T. F."—The small diagrams alluded to are printed from moveable type, the exclusive property of the publisher, Mr. Bohn.

Solutions by "Ferdinand," "P. S. K. Y." "Petos," "B. V." "A. A." "Discipulus," "Otho," "H. V." "A. A. L." "A. W. B." "F. G. R." "T. R." "Sopracita," "Derewon," "W. B." "G. S." "J. W." "Carlo Foliero," "Rev. A. G. N." "W. B. C." "Alpha," "W. L." "Jun." "M. E. R." "G. S. J." "H. K." "M. Udolf," "H. T. T." "C. A. M. K." "Atta," "Djezer," "Keyna" are correct. Those by "Milo," "W. R." are wrong.

The answers to several communications are unavoidably deferred until our next.

* * * The account of Mr. Harrwitz's exhibition of playing Chess without seeing the board, together with the two interesting games which he conducted simultaneously on the occasion, reached us too late for insertion this week, but shall appear in the next Number.

Amateurs in the neighbourhood of Peckham and Camberwell are informed that the first meeting of the Peckham Chess Club was held at the Lecture-room, Hill-street, Peckham, on Friday, the 3rd ult., and that the room will be open for play every following Friday during the season. For particulars, apply to the Secretary.

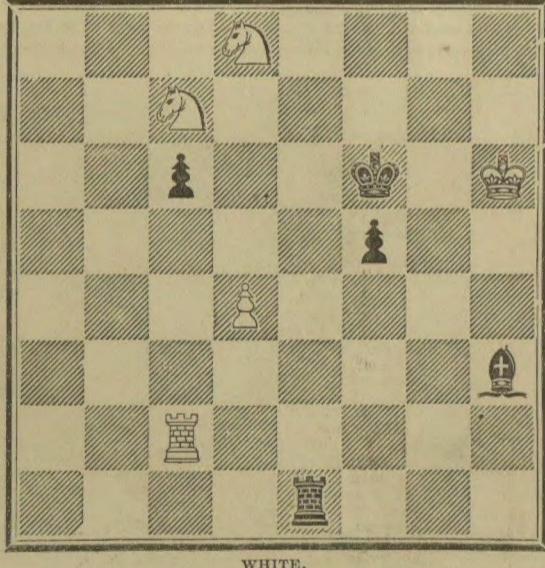
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 250.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Kt 6th	K to R 6th	3. Kt to K B sq (ch)	K to R 6th
2. K to Kt 5th	K to R 7th	4. Kt to B 4th—Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 251.

By Messrs. KLING and HORWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE, playing first, mates in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

20. B to Q B 3d London to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 383.—By Mr. J. P. MUCKLOW, President of the Oxford Chess Club.

White: K at his 2d, Q at her B 2d, B at Q sq, Ps at Q 2d and Q R 5th.

Black: K at his R 8th, Q at her R 8th, Bs at K sq and Q B 8th, Kt at Q 4th; Ps at K R 4th and 7th, K 5th, and Q B 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 384.—By F. W. C.

White: K at his Kt 6th, Kt at his 5th, B at Q 2d, R at Q 3d.

Black: K at his 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 385.—By Mr. A. LULMAN.

White: K at his R 8th, Q at her Kt 4th, Bs at K R 6th and Q 7th, Ps at K 2d and Q B 3d.

Black: K at Q 4th, R at Q R 2d, B at Q 3d, Kts at K B 4th and Q Kt 7th; Ps at K 4th, Q 5th and 6th, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

Sir,—The efforts of my countryman, Mr. Lowe, to obtain a little notoriety, by associating his name in the public prints with that of Mr. Staunton, is amusing enough, and irresistibly calls to mind the old fable of "The Frog and the Ox." As some proof that the opinion you have expressed as to Mr. Lowe's capabilities is not only that of the best players here, but is participated in by those of his own country, I beg to say that I shall have much pleasure in engaging in a match with Mr. Lowe, giving him the *Pawn* and two *Moves* for seven *Games*; the *Pawn* and *Move* for seven *Games*, and play him seven *Games* even, for any reasonable stake upon the result of each event.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, yours, obediently,

BERNARD HORWITZ.

London Chess Club, November 8, 1848.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Thursday, last week, a large and respectable meeting, consisting principally of artisans of her Majesty's Dockyard, was held in the Town Hall, Plymouth, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the Lords of the Admiralty, praying them not to make any reduction in the Government yards, by discharge or general superannuation. The Mayor, J. Beer, Esq., presided.

The Lords of the Privy Council have appointed to meet in the Exchequer Chamber on Monday next, the 13th inst., to settle the roll of Sheriffs for the ensuing year.

Some time ago two packages of gunpowder were found on a shelf containing books in the Library of the National Assembly. On the opposite shelf four other packages of gunpowder, exactly similar to the first, and appearing to have been hidden at the same time, that is, during or just after the *journées* of June, have just been discovered.

A considerable body of troops is about to be assembled at Versailles, near Paris. The Minister of War has ordered the great stables of the Château to be prepared for the lodging of as many men as possible.

Twenty-two miles below Cincinnati there is a field of corn covering six thousand acres, the crop of which is valued at £100,000, the field producing 75,000 quarters!

A supplement to the *London Gazette* appeared on Saturday, containing the directions and regulations of the Board of Health (published in our paper of last week), and giving a schedule of the names of unions and parishes to which the directions apply. Special clauses authorise the poor-law guardians of Blandford, Dudley, Gateshead, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, Wolverhampton, and York, to provide "rooms, or places of refuge," to which necessitous persons attacked by cholera, and who cannot be properly treated at their own houses, may be removed.

The Earl of Ellesmere has just given instructions to Mr. Barry to design and construct a staircase to the picture gallery at his new mansion, Bridgewater House, especially for the purpose of admitting the public to the Bridgewater collection, without any other restriction or condition than being attired in decent apparel.

A beautiful new steeple has recently been added to the ancient church of Melmerby, and the church itself has at the same time undergone a thorough renovation. The whole of the work has been done at the expense of the worthy patron, and executed by Mr. William Hodgson, of Penrith.

The bodies of the whole of the individuals who were deprived of life by the falling of the sugar-works in Alston-street, Glasgow (noticed last week), have been recovered from amongst the ruins. Fourteen is the number killed, and five dangerously injured by the accident. A subscription for the relief of the families left destitute by this melancholy accident has been originated by the Glasgow Town Council, at a meeting of which, on Thursday, £34 10s. was given by the members.



HUNGARIAN NOBLE AND PEASANT.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, after a partial bombardment, and several days' hard fighting between the insurgents and the Imperial troops, surrendered on the 31st ult. to Prince Windischgrätz. From the German papers, we learn that "on the 28th the most violent cannonade was raging from 10 o'clock A.M. till midnight. The inhabitants of the suburbs fought with the greatest bravery; on the other hand, the courage of the military did not yield to theirs. In consequence of a very lively skirmish, the troops began to storm the lines on several points. Those of Jellachich particularly distinguished themselves, as they stormed thirty barricades within three hours. At seven o'clock in the evening again four different parts of the suburbs were on fire, especially in the faubourg Wieden and in the Landstrasse, where between thirty and forty houses were burnt down. At 11 o'clock at night nothing as yet was decided, beyond the victorious advance of the troops. The inhabitants of the city itself were said to have raised white flags of truce as early as the previous evening, which, however, were torn down by the operatives. Messenhauser, the Commander of the National Guard, had proclaimed martial law, and threatened with capital punishment all those who should shut their houses. On the other hand, Prince Windischgrätz had threatened with the same fate all those who should not shut their doors and windows. The deputies sent into the camp thought fit not to communicate this proclamation to the city. Only a few shells were thrown on the evening of the 28th, as a means to inspire terror. They were directed against the University, ut a great number of rockets and shrapnelles were thrown on the following day.

On the 29th, at midday, the troops were already on the glacis, at a distance of only 200 to 400 steps from the wall of the inner city.—(See the Engraving upon the front page.)

On the morning of the 29th, a deputation of the Communal Council repaired to the head-quarters, in order to induce the General-in-Chief to desist from his resolution of putting the city in a state of siege even after its capitulation. The Prince, however, refused to comply with the proposal, and demanded unconditional submission. He nevertheless promised that he would not fire any more on the city throughout the whole of that day, in order that the inhabitants might have time for reflection.

In the evening, the Communal Council assembled in consequence of the Prince's reply, and summoned the Commander-in-Chief, and all the other officers of the National Guard, in order to deliberate whether the city could be any longer defended, and whether it would be advisable to continue the resistance.

The Council, after much deliberation, passed a resolution to submit by a majority of two-thirds of the members. On the same evening a deputation repaired to the Prince to inform him of their submission, and a proclamation announcing the fact to the citizens was immediately posted about the streets. In consequence of this declaration hostilities ceased.

The terms imposed by Prince Windischgrätz were to the following effect:—

1. A large Imperial Austrian flag shall be raised on the tower of St. Stephen, and white flags are to be raised at the city gates as a sign of pacific submission.

2. The General of Artillery, Baron Recsey, and all the other prisoners are to be conducted to Hetzendorf with all the honours.

3. All the cannon in the possession of the insurgents is to be transported to the artillery barracks of the Palace of Schönbrunn. All the other arms are to be deposited in the Arsenal.

4. All the money in the possession of the National Guards and of the armed corps is to be handed over without delay to the Municipal Council.

5. Those of the National Guards whom the Municipal Council shall propose as guards over the public buildings are to remain armed.

6. All these stipulations are to be carried into effect before 8 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th, otherwise the military operations shall be resumed.

On the 31st ult. the Municipal Council announced that it accepted those terms and that the preliminary measures for disarming the population had been adopted.

On the 30th the Imperial troops attacked the Hungarians, who had made a onward movement, and, after some severe fighting, drove them back.

On the 31st the Imperial troops proceeded to enter the inner city, after they had taken all the suburbs. The white standards, according to the conditions, had been placed on all the bastions. The troops approached them, but were treacherously received by a sharp fire of grape and canister, which they immediately returned with shells and rockets. At the same moment the Imperial library and the castle were observed to be on fire. The bombardment was continued for some time, and the city was compelled to surrender in the evening. The troops immediately occupied the castle, the Kärntner-Strasse, and the Stephansplatz, where the people continued for some time firing upon them from the windows.

On the 1st inst. the entire city, except a few isolated points, was taken possession of by the Imperial troops before 3 P.M. The insurgents cast away their arms, and sought safety in flight, so that when the Croats stormed the Aula, where the last defence was vigorously made, instead of finding it garrisoned by the students, they only encountered a hundred or more armed populace, many of whom, fighting desperately and refusing to surrender, were cut down or hanged. The streets were strewn with arms, and the most active leaders sought safety in all directions; but a severe search was ordered, and the gates, walls, and suburbs were strictly guarded to prevent escape. The most violent resistance was made at the Salzgries barracks. In consequence of the treachery by which the troops had suffered on the 31st ult., the field-marshal ordered the utmost vigilance to be observed both in the city and suburbs, whilst a strong body of cavalry, consisting of 5000 horse, were despatched toward the Hungarian frontier, and numerous patrols were directed to scour the cross-roads and paths that intersect the vicinity of the city.

Vienna has suffered considerably. The palace, the library, and several public edifices and churches were on fire; but, with the exception of the Augustine and Capucine churches, the fires that menaced the rest were extinguished without committing ravages to any extent. The invaluable contents of the public library have not been injured. The sufferings of the inhabitants during the siege were intense. Bem, Messenhauser, and other leaders of the armed people and National Guards, compelled those who were suspected of lukewarmness to fight in the front ranks; and thus these persons, many of whom were among the fallen, were exposed to death in front and in the rear. It is understood that none of the Legations have suffered except that of Prussia, which was fired by a shell that wounded one of the persons attached to the Embassy. On the 2nd the disarming was carried on without further interruption, and all conflict having ceased, the Imperial troops were tranquil masters of the whole city.

All accounts concur in stating that the damage done to the city is comparatively trifling. The fires at the Palace and Library were extinguished without injuring any of their valuable contents. The Church of the Augustins has suffered severely, but Canova's statue has escaped, and the collection of natural history has not suffered. Some private habitations have been burned and others injured; but the loss, considering the circumstances, is less than could have been anticipated. In the suburbs, however, it is otherwise; there the destruction has been great, in proportion to the desperate nature of the resistance, and long duration of the combat. The whole of the arms in the hands of the populace, students, &c., have been nearly recovered, and deposited in the specified dépôts. The students have disappeared, and General Bem also, it is said, has succeeded in escaping. It was understood that although the conditions of the state of siege and of Windischgrätz's proclamation would be strictly maintained, it would not weigh upon the general liberties of the land, and that the people would not be deprived of any of the advantages obtained by them in March. As soon as the ringleaders were punished, a general amnesty would be proclaimed. Prince Windischgrätz and Baron Jellachich had established their quarters in the Imperial Palace. The leader of the Academic Legion had been arrested, together with an aide-de-camp of General Messenhauser. General Cordon had been appointed Governor of the city.

Prince Windischgrätz on the 2nd, published a proclamation, by which he declares the conditions previously laid down to be null, owing to the rupture of the capitulation. He established new ones, among which are the complete dissolution of the Academic Legion, the dissolution of the National Guard for an undetermined period, the suspension of all journals and associations, forbidding more than ten persons to assemble in the streets, domiciliary visits to be made, to discover dépôts of arms and individuals not belonging to the city. The Diet had been prorogued by the Emperor for fifteen days. The German Deputies wished to assemble, but Prince Windischgrätz declared that the members present at Vienna formed only a portion of the Diet, and that the only legal place of meeting was that of Kremsier, a little town in Moravia, which had been fixed by his Majesty. The Deputies, however, continued to hold a sitting. Prince Felix Schwarzenberg surrounded the place of sitting, closed the



HUNGARIAN GUARD ON THE BORDERS OF THE DANUBE.

doors, and occupied all the outlets. The Diet, therefore, held a secret sitting.

The new Ministry is composed as follows:—Wessenberg, President, without portfolio; Prince Schwarzenberg, Foreign Affairs; Bach, Home Department; Buchner, War; Helfert, Public Instruction; Bruch, Commerce.

Messenhauer, chief of the National Guard of Vienna, who was accused of issuing the treacherous order to violate the truce, and to recommence the combat, whilst white flags were waving from the bastions, has published the following denial:—

"The undersigned, Commander-in-Chief of the Vienna National Guard, hereby solemnly protests against the imputation that he, upon the 31st of October, sanctioned the attack renewed by some of the moveable corps upon the Imperial troops. He calls upon the Town Council to prove that he, on the contrary, was occupied from daybreak in disarming the Guards; and that, at the risk of his own life, he succeeded in conveying several pieces of cannon to the bastions, and exerted all his energies for the restoration of peace and tranquillity. He again most energetically protests hereby against the imputation of his having in any way encouraged or ordered a breach of the capitulation. (Signed) 'MESSENHAUSER.'

"Vienna, October 31."

On the 3rd the capital was completely restored to comparative tranquillity. Several houses had been plundered by the soldiery. It is said that in most instances it was impossible to prevent them, as the aggression generally came from those houses which were forcibly entered, and, as a natural consequence, robbed of their contents. Wherever houses were entered for the mere purpose of plunder, it is stated that the culprits were immediately shot.

The battle between the Hungarians and Austrians on the 30th, which ended in the repulse of the former, was very sanguinary. It was supposed that the Hungarian army had proceeded against General Simonich, who, though once beaten, had reappeared with 10,000 Austrians in Hungary, coming from Galicia.

Accounts from Presburg state that active preparations were being made by the Hungarians to defend that town.

Attempts had been made at Brunn, in Moravia, by the workmen, excited by a proclamation of the Democratic Association, to get up an insurrection in favour of the insurgents of Vienna; but after a fight in the streets, in which the National Guards acted with the troops, the rioters were completely subdued, without much bloodshed.

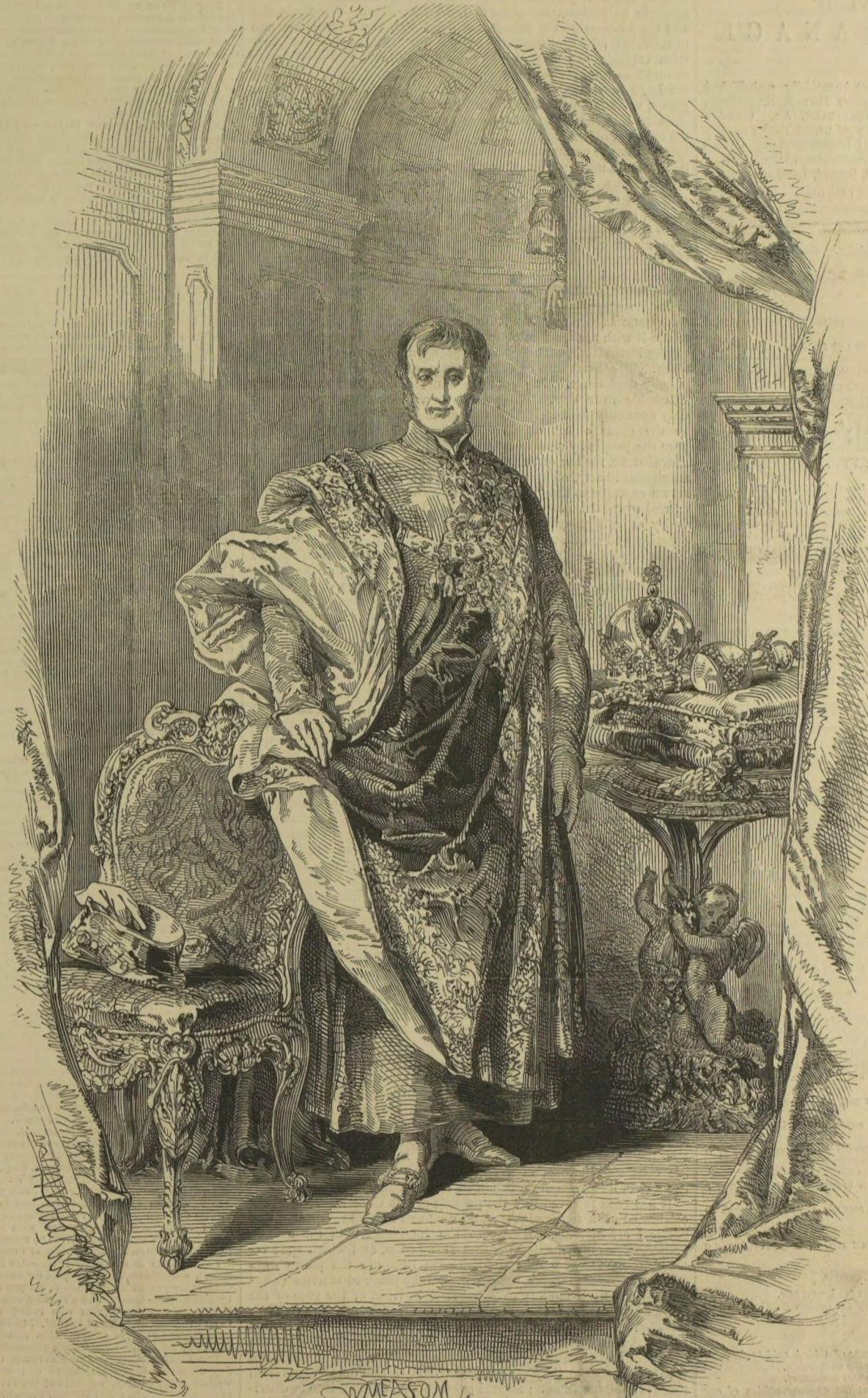
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first Engraving illustrates the comparative condition of the Hungarian Nobleman and Peasant. There is a certain degree of picturesqueness in the costume of both ranks: the noble in his furred and embroidered uniform, and the peasant with his spencer jacket and pointed beard. The doffed hat and bare head mark the standard of respect paid to the luxurious upper classes.

The second illustration is a night scene on the borders of the Danube, with the Hungarian Guard keeping watch.

The accompanying Portrait of the Emperor of Austria, is engraved from a large picture at the mansion of the Austrian Embassy, in Chandos-street, Cavendish-square. His Majesty is gorgeously robed, and decorated with splendid orders; whilst upon the table are grouped the insignia of imperial dignity.

In our Journal for October 2, 1847, we engraved a smaller portrait of the Emperor, to which was prefixed a memoir of his Imperial Majesty, with some interesting details of his lineage from the House of Hapsburg. We quote the style and title of the present representative:—Ferdinand (I.) Charles Leopold Joseph Francis Marcellin, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and of Bohemia, King of Lombardy and of Venice, of Dalmatia,



THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—DRAWN FROM A PICTURE AT THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY, IN LONDON.

ON THE WEATHER DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 1848, SEPTEMBER 30.

To the Report of the Registrar-General upon the state of the public health of the past quarter is appended a more than usually well analysed account of the meteorology of the seasons, deduced from the observations of competent observers residing in different parts of the country, and discussed with great labour and care by Mr. Glashier. We have looked over these reports with increased interest, and find that the particulars of the weather are well described and classified, and we regret that our space will not permit us to copy all we could wish from these reports; but we strongly urge all gentlemen interested in these pursuits to see the report itself, accompanied, as it is, with well-arranged tables of all the subjects of research. The report says that, with the exception of a few days in July, and the period between the 9th and 23rd of September, the weather was wet, with very little sunshine. The month of August was extremely wet; and, in many places, the falls of rain, both in July and September, were unusually great. So much rain falling in a period immediately following the previous bad weather renders the season and the year very remarkable. On July 1 the mean temperature of the air was $8^{\circ} 4'$ below the average value of the same day in the seven preceding years; and on the 6th it was $12^{\circ} 2'$ in excess above the average: on the former day the mean temperature was $46^{\circ} 7$, and on the latter day it was 74° . On the 9th it was 3° below the average, and on the 14th it was $9^{\circ} 4'$ above the average; and on the 15th it was again below the average. These changes were great and abrupt. From July 11 to September 19 the temperature of the air was almost always below the average value, and particularly so between the 11th and 15th of September; on the 12th the departure from the average was $12^{\circ} 6'$. From the 20th of September to the end of the quarter the temperature of the air ranged somewhat above the average value.

The mean temperature of the air for July was $61^{\circ} 5'$; for August was $58^{\circ} 5'$, and for September was $55^{\circ} 8'$, and for the quarter was $58^{\circ} 6'$, which is $1^{\circ} 2'$ below the average value for seven years.

The mean temperature of the dew point in July was $54^{\circ} 6'$, in August was $52^{\circ} 8'$, in September was $50^{\circ} 9'$; and for the quarter was $52^{\circ} 8'$.

For the quarter the mean weight of water in a cubic foot of air was $4\frac{1}{2}$ grains; the degree of humidity was 785, complete saturation being 1000; the mean elastic pressure of vapour was 0.411 inch; and the mean reading of the barometer was 29.797 inches, the last-mentioned value being the same as that of the average for the seven preceding years.

The rain in the quarter amounted to 9 inches at Greenwich. The average fall of rain during this quarter, as derived from the observations since the year

1815, is 7 inches. In the year 1824 the fall of rain in this quarter was 9 inches; in 1828 it was $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; in 1829 it was 11 inches; and in 1839 it was $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The total fall this year till September 30 was $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches; in the years 1841 to 1847 the amounts were 21, 14, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively. The excess of the fall of rain this year over the average for the seven preceding years is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In the years 1824 and 1828 the depth of rain fallen to the end of September exceeded 23 inches; and in the years 1829 and 1839, the amount collected exceeded 20 inches. So large a fall as $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches within the first nine months of the year has probably not been exceeded within this century.

At Stonyhurst the fall within the past quarter was 15 inches; at Hereford it was 13 inches; at Beckington it was $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; at Leeds it was $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; at Torquay it was $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and at all other places it was less—more particularly on the eastern coast and at Durham and Newcastle. Rain fell on nearly every day in August, and on the average it fell on two out of three days during the quarter. On July 14th, rain to the depth of half an inch fell in half an hour; at Thwaite, on Sept. 24, it fell so heavily that more than two inches fell within five hours. On the 28th, 29th, and 30th of Sept. rain was falling, with slight exceptions, continuously all over the country; and the amount was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at most places.

There were five exhibitions of the aurora borealis during the quarter, which occurred on July 11th, August 28th, Sept. 4th, 8th, and 18th.

Thunder storms occurred on July 14th, 26th, August 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 22d, 23d, 31st, and Sept. 5th; and lightning, unaccompanied by thunder, was seen on July 24th, August 23d, 24th, 25th, Sept. 22d and 25th.

Gales of wind took place all over the country on Aug. 20th, 21st, and 22d, but more particularly on the 21st; at many places trees were blown down, and a great deal of injury was done. Coasting vessels and fishing-boats generally suffered very much.

The following remarks are added, relative to agriculture. The great prevalence of rain during the quarter, together with the very short periods of sunshine, has harassed the farmer in gathering in the crops. The month of July was about its usual character, but the constant rain in August impeded the farmer in his operations, and in many of the southern counties injured the crops considerably, causing the corn to sprout, and seed leaves to appear of fully an inch in length by the middle of August. The greater coldness of the northern counties prevented the sprouting of the corn, but it otherwise was seriously injured.

There are agricultural reports from different places; and the concluding remarks are:—The recent heavy rains (now Oct. 6) excite fresh anxiety with respect to seed-time. On wet lands a great deal is needed to be done to prepare the seed-bed, which operation must be late, and, therefore, to a certain extent, more precarious than if performed under the more favourable circumstances of a good seed season.

The publication of these reports cannot fail greatly to improve our knowledge,

not only upon meteorology itself, but also upon its bearing upon the public health, agriculture, &c. The debt of gratitude already due to the Registrar-General is much increased by the facilities thus given by him to the useful application of these various meteorological observations, as thus examined and discussed by Mr. Glashier.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND THE BAR.—On Saturday, a numerous meeting of the members of the equity bar was held at the Old Hall, Lincoln's-inn-fields, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Lord Chancellor to render the sittings of the courts at Lincoln's-inn more permanent. Shortly before four o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. S. Lovett. There were at the time about forty gentlemen, including the Solicitor-General, present. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that although he was generally in favour of publicity, he thought it would not be an act of respect to the Lord Chancellor to sanction any report of the meeting to go before the public. He therefore hoped that if any gentlemen present were attending as reporters, they would withdraw. The reporters present then withdrew. Mr. Malins, at the rising of the Vice-Chancellor of England's Court on Saturday, requested the postponement of a cause in order that he might attend the meeting of the bar respecting the proposed alteration of the sittings of the court, and at the same time expressed a hope that his Honor was favourable to the wishes of the bar in desiring that the sittings might be held as long as possible at Lincoln's-inn for the convenience of the junior bar. The Vice-Chancellor said he was decidedly of opinion that the new regulation for holding the sittings at Westminster during the session of Parliament was the most salutary that could be come to. He thought, moreover, that the juniors did not do themselves justice. This expression of his Honor's (says a correspondent of the *Times*) was supposed to mean that the junior barristers did not rise early enough to get through their business. An application was subsequently made to the Lord Chancellor, on the part of the deputation of the junior bar, which terminated in an assurance that the sittings for the present and Hilary Terms were an experiment; and that the question with respect to the sittings at Westminster after the other terms was still open to consideration.

THE ALLEGED LOSS OF THE EMIGRANT-SHIP "THETIS."—We have received the following communication from Lloyd's:—"The report of an account having been received at Lloyd's of the loss of the emigrant-ship *Thetis*, is incorrect. The *Thetis*, Captain Cass, sailed from Plymouth on the 7th February last, and arrived at Sydney on the 27th May. After landing her passengers she sailed on the 1st July for Launceston, Van Diemen's Land. In the report alluded to of the loss of this vessel, it is stated that she was wrecked on the 26th June, being several days prior to her leaving Sydney for Launceston. The *Thetis*, Captain Mainsland, arrived at Plymouth on the 13th October last. The *Thetis*, Captain Dodds, sailed from Plymouth on the 19th October last for Port Phillip." [It is understood that the *Thetis* lost belonged to Sydney, Captain Collins, master and part-owner.]

Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, Lodomeria, and Illyria. He is son of the late Emperor Francis I., by his second Empress, Maria-Theresa-Caroline-Josephine, daughter of the late Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies; and was born the 19th of April, 1793. He was crowned King of Hungary, September 28, 1830; King of Bohemia, September 7, 1836; King of Lombardy and Venice, September 6, 1838; and succeeded his father on the Imperial Throne, March 2, 1835. Married, February 27, 1831, Maria-Anna-Caroline-Pia (born September 19, 1803), daughter of the late Victor-Emmanuel, King of Sardinia.

Vienna, seen from across the Glacis, is represented upon the front page of the present Number. Mention of the locality occurs in the news of the late Siege. We have already given some details of the City itself. The ancient fortifications having become, from the extension of the suburbs, nearly useless, Joseph II., in 1781, caused roads and walks to be formed through the entire Glacis, and the whole to be planted with limes, chestnuts, and acacias, thus forming a most agreeable park round the whole city. A portion of the Glacis is shewn in our illustration, with its fine trees and verdant lawns, intersected by the Wien. Across the Glacis lies the old Bourg, or city, the cathedral nearly in the centre, on the highest ground, proudly presenting its rich Gothic tower far above the surrounding mass of buildings. Facing the Glacis, and within the ancient walls, is the wide *façade* of the Imperial Palace, with the Emperor's garden, and the extensive grounds of the Volksgarten in front, and a long line of fine houses facing the ramparts; behind, is one dense mass of buildings, churches, vast palaces, and immense public edifices, so closely built, that the streets dividing them can scarcely be defined. Towards the left, are seen several of the largest suburbs; and the view is closed by the lofty Kahlenberg and other mountains, forming part of a vast chain covered by forests and vineyards, that stretch far towards the south until they fade in the distance.

We may here, with advantage to the reader, direct his attention to some admirable Views of Vienna, with descriptive details, in Dr. Beattie's "Danube Illustrated;" the clever engravings from drawings by W. H. Bartlett.

ABD-EL-KADER.—This ill-fated Prince was removed on Thursday (last week) from the Château at Pau (Basses Pyrenees), where he has resided since his arrival in France, to the residence selected for him by the Republic—Amboise on the Loire, about midway between Blois and Tours. Shortly after noon the Emir left the château in an open carriage; he wore his usual white costume, and appeared pale and melancholy, noticing but little the salutations and marks of respect paid him by the spectators. He was accompanied by no military escort, but the carriage was surrounded by a troop of gendarmes. The women, children, and suite of the fallen Emir followed in three diligences. During his residence at Pau Abd-el-Kader has scarcely stirred out of his room. Easy of access, and affable to those who had real occasion to see him, he chafed at being made an object of idle curiosity.

ANOTHER CONVOY OF 326 INSURGENT FAMILIES.—A convoy of 326 insurgent families, consisting of 853 individuals, left Paris on Saturday last for Algiers.

COMMUNICATION WITH BELGIUM.—On and after the 12th inst. the mail-boats will leave Ostend every night between the hours of 10.30 P.M. and 3 A.M., so that letters will arrive in London at half-past ten on the morning following their departure from Brussels. On and after the 1st of November the steamers will leave Dover every night between the hours of 11.15 P.M. and 3 A.M. So that the mails which leave London at eight o'clock in the evening will arrive at Brussels and Antwerp in ordinary weather at noon next day, and letters for Germany can arrive at Cologne in the same day.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 12.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. Cambridge Term divides at midnight.

MONDAY, 13.—Brittus.

TUESDAY, 14.—Uranus souths at 9h. 35m. P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 15.—Machutus.

THURSDAY, 16.—Jupiter souths at 5h. 56m. A.M.

FRIDAY, 17.—Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln. The Moon enters her last Quarter at 6h. 47m. P.M.

SATURDAY, 18.—The Sun rises at 7h. 25m., and sets at 4h. 5m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday					
M	A	M	A	M	M	A	M	A	M	M	A
2	25	2	45	3	10	3	30	3	55	4	20
3	10	3	30	3	55	4	20	4	40	5	55
4	10	4	20	5	55	6	0	6	25	7	20
5	10	5	55	6	0	6	25	7	20	7	55

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. H. H."—The Tree Kangaroo, engraved in our Journal of October 28, is darkish dusky brown above; the under parts and tail, yellowish gray. It was originally described by Miller, in the great work on the Dutch Indian Colonies. An account of his observations, with some additional particulars, will appear in the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," before the end of the year. The specimen was engraved was brought to this country in the *Dædalus*, by Captain M'Quhae.

"Songster."—Apply to a music-seller.

"J. O." Malton.—We believe the statement to be in the main correct.

"Tekton" should apply to a ship-builder.

"C. C. L."—As your recollection seems to be at fault, you had better pay the demand than dispute it.

"H. S. B."—See Lemprière's "Classical Dictionary."

"A Governess," Brompton, is recommended to consult one of the professional persons who undertake to cure deformities.

"Fretwork."—Churches are not recognised as such by the law of England until they are consecrated by a bishop.

"A Constant Subscriber at Baxton" is thanked; but we have already engraved the view in question.

"T. T. R." Winchester.—Inquiry of one of the corporals would, doubtless, solve the question: we cannot.

"D. S. S."—The Shakspere Society print MSS., or reprint works of the time of Shakspere: the annual subscription is One Guinea.

"N. G."—Not a formal call, upon a settled day.

"Anna M." Kennington.—We believe there to be a wood-engraving class at the Government School of Design, Somerset House.

"G. W. C." Birmingham.—We regret that we cannot find room for the Cuts.

"Monensis."—The person in question will not be liable to the penalty, snipe not being game.

"Homespun," and "H. E."—Received.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Mr. Erasmus Wilson, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, author of a work on skin diseases.

"A. B." Dublin.—Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.

"E. B." University College, Durham.—Thanks.

"D." Launceston.—We have not room for the verses.

"S. M. H."—Dibdin's "Sunday Library" is in six volumes.

"Reflection."—The Royal Exchange Chimes play the "Hundredth Psalm," "God save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and "The Roast Beef of Old England." The bells were not part of the contract of Mr. Dent, who supplied the clock.

"Flautist."—Hamilton's "Catechisms" and "Musical Grammar" are excellent. There are also the works of Albrechtsberg, Vogler, Reicha, Turbi, Czerny, Callcott, Chorom, Dr. Crotch, Fetis, Kollman, Rameau, Playford, &c.

"G. Donizetti."—Inquire of Julian and Co., and of Wessell and Co.

"J. D."—Our Correspondent will find his question especially referred to in this day's notice of "Haydol" elsewhere. We are quite of his opinion.

"B. A. B."—Mr. Warburton's statement in "Rollo and his Race" is quite correct. By right of birth Queen Victoria is not entitled to quarter the Plantagenet arms, being descended from Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, who was not, and never did become, an heiress. The Duke of Modena, on the contrary, has the honour of being the heir general of the Royal Houses of Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart, being the representative of our King Charles I., through his Majesty's daughter, Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans.

"W. C." Dublin.—The late Chief Justice Tindal was not, we believe, able to prove any connexion with Tyndal the Martyr.

"Sub. ad Initio."—Lozenges, as our Correspondent suggests, should be substituted for masses.

"E. M. P."—The daughter of a Commoner, when married to the younger son or a Peer, becomes entitled to the courtesy prefix of "Honourable."

"C. M. H."—The Duke of Wellington has no son in the Church.

"Chevron."—A cap of maintenance, or coronet, cannot be substituted, ad libitum, for the wreath.

"S. S. S." Weymouth, is thanked; but the subject is scarcely of interest enough to warrant a special journey.

"Query," Leeds.—Pronounced "Sick."

"Eaten-place."—The Public Nuisances Act, passed last session, may provide you a remedy.

"S. H." Boston.—We have not room.

"Virginia," Chester, is correct in its interpretation.

"J. L." near Leeds, is thanked, but the large pig has too long a tale.

"E. E." Leek, Staffordshire.—Address at the office of the British Southern Whale Fishery Company, 8, Crosby-square, City.

"H. B. G."—Dagger-o-type is a vulgar corruption.

"W. Y." Wigton.—At the Admiralty.

"Rustique," Guernsey.—Liver, or Lever, was the name of a bird said to frequent the site of the town of Liver-pool. We cannot solve the authorship.

"A Constant Reader," St. Leonard's.—The omission was accidental.

"A Subscriber," Huddersfield, may receive by post the country edition of our Journal on Saturday morning, and the late edition on Sunday.

"N." Stamford.—A Treatise on "Pigs" may be had of Groombridge, Paternoster-roy.

"Starfish," Kirkcaldy, can claim to the extent insured—£5000.

"A Looker-on."—We cannot find room for the suppositions as to the Sea-Serpent.

"C. B." Martock.—For admission to the Consumption Hospital, at Brompton, apply on Thursdays.

"Wum."—By interest at Court. The Journal can be had for 6d.

"C. P. L."—For the price of Bells, &c., apply to Messrs. Mears, Foundry, White-chapel.

"Isis."—A lobster is an articulated animal of the class Crustacea.

"Lucy."—Replies to your questions would be impertinent.

"Banshee."—Mr. Thomas Moore is, we believe, in good health.

"E. E."—Yes, generally.

"Enquirer" had better consult a solicitor.

"J. O. P."—The wife of a Brevet-Colonel in the Army, and the wife of a Post-Captain in the Navy, have the same precedence.

"A Subscriber."—The Hon. John —, "Sir Richard Howard, Bart."

"J. S."—We have no clue to the origin of the family of Sudren, or Southern.

"J. R." Bristol.—Mr. O'Reilly, of Annagh Abbey, of whom a memoir appeared in our Journal of the 21st ult., died at Chester, about a month since.

"G. W. H. W. W."—The abeyance of the Barony of Fitzwalter is not yet terminated, and the Tracy peerage still remains undecided. The claimants of the latter are James Tracy, Esq., who has been for many years before the House of Lords, and Benjamin Wheately Tracy, Esq., Lieutenant, R.N., now, also, before the same tribunal. The 3rd part of the "Illuminated Heraldic Illustrations" will be published by Mr. Churton, next week.

"Hatchick Dick."—Marshal Soulé, who is very aged, has retired from public life, and is resident on his estate in the country.

"Cognizance."—If a person, entitled to quarter his mother's arms, were to marry a lady not an heiress, he would simply impale his wife's arms with his own quartered coat.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Mr. Hawkins's Letter to the Marquis of Lansdowne.—Linley on Cholera.—

The Poetry of Science.—The History of Babawalpur.—Pamsey's Ladies Pocket-Book.

Music.—The Violet of the Valley.—Oh, spurn not my Lute.

after negotiation had failed, was obtained with far less destruction both of life and property than might have been expected in a struggle so protracted. Let us hope that Prince Windischgrätz and the advisers of the Emperor will act with equal prudence and moderation, now that they are once again the masters of the Austrian capital. We may blame the conduct of the Viennese people as much as we will; we may abhor the murder of Latour; we may condemn the breach of faith of which the excited insurgents were guilty, when from the high tower of St. Stephen's the watchers announced that the Hungarians were approaching; we may deplore the excesses of the ignorant mob; we may regret, for every possible reason, the commotion among the German population of Austria; but we must, nevertheless, remember that all the blame of these events is not justly attributable to the people. Even the few statesmen of the old school still left in Austria must confess, and, indeed, have confessed, that the system pursued for more than thirty years under the auspices of Prince Metternich was founded upon an error. Any attempt to return to that system would be the most fearful mistake that the reigning family could commit. It would be, indeed, a proof of signal incapacity on the part of the advisers of the Emperor—whether they be constitutional Ministers, or an irresponsible Camarilla—to believe, because the Germans have not, in the very infancy of their political liberty, known how to use it with the wisdom of men who had long been accustomed to free institutions, that they were utterly unfit to be entrusted with them. The ignorance of rulers and the ignorance of mobs are equally deplorable. The political education of a people is not attainable in a day. To embark in a reactionary policy would only assuredly lead to further and more dreadful evils. It should be the great object of all the true friends of Austria to prepare the people by slow and cautious, but strictly progressive and liberal steps, for the quiet, sober, and rational exercise of the constitutional liberty, of which, England, two centuries ago, began to set an example to the nations, and which must, sooner or later, extend over all Europe. Were Prince Windischgrätz as wise in policy as he is great in strategy—could he rule with as much moderation and good sense as he has exhibited in the capacity of a leader of armies—and were he supported by the statesmanship and intellect of the country, there might be much reason to believe that the worst was over; and that the future struggles of Germans, Slavonians, Magyars, and Italians, to attain the liberty they severally desire, might be unattended with mutual hatred and exasperation, and unstained with the blood of one another. We must confess that such a result is scarcely to be hoped for. Much, however, will depend upon the manner in which the victory over the Viennese shall be turned to account. Vienna cannot continue to be occupied by Croats. Unless German Austria be ruled by Germans, the old animosities will be produced and re-produced in miserable perpetuity, and the rational desire for free institutions of the various populations will be superseded by the unreasonable and brutal hatreds of race against race, and nationality against nationality. The turbulent mob has received a signal discomfiture. It is now the time for the Emperor to conciliate the powerful classes immediately above the mob: the classes that have something to gain from order accompanied by rational liberty, and that have everything to lose from disorder. These classes must be crushed and become a mob themselves under the heel of anarchy. It is the duty of the men who now wield power to prevent such a consummation. They have taken one step towards it by restoring order. The next step is to secure it upon the basis of true liberty.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION—ORGANIC LAWS INCLUDED—HAS BEEN FINALLY VOTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—has been finally voted by the National Assembly. A hundred salvos of artillery from the *Invalides* announced the important fact to the affrighted Parisians; who, previously unaware of, and caring little for the circumstance, imagined that a new insurrection of the Red Republicans had taken place, and that the guns of Cavaignac were once again pointed at those terrible and ever-discontented faubourgs. In the faubourgs themselves a similar idea prevailed; and in some of the districts the Communists and Red Republican workmen actually commenced, at the first sound of the artillery, the erection of new barricades—a significant fact, which General Cavaignac, M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, or whoever the new President may be, would do well to bear in memory, as showing the constant readiness of a section of the population to try the chances of insurrection on behalf of their ideas.

It has been resolved that the passing of the Constitution shall be celebrated as a national *fête*; and that one of those imposing and poetical ceremonials, so dear to the imagination of the French people, which ornamented the first Revolution, and which were revived by the Gallic genius of M. Ledru-Rollin in the palmy days of the Provisional Government, shall take place to-morrow (Sunday). A lofty tribune is to be erected in front of the gate of the Tuilleries Gardens, looking towards the Obelisk and the Champs Elysées. The Constitution is to be formally read by the President of the Assembly, the members of which, as well as those of all the great bodies of the State, are to be present. The area of the Place is to be occupied by the National Guard of Paris and deputations from those of the departments; and the sum of 600,000 francs is to be distributed among the poor. On the succeeding Sunday the Constitution is to be formally read by the Mayors of all the communes of France, in a public place. We miss in this ceremonial the gorgeousness which characterised the earlier *fêtes* of the Revolution: but funds are not quite so plentiful at present as they were then; and the cost of previous *fêtes* has somewhat soured the spirits and drained the pockets of the tax-paying community. The present *fête* will, nevertheless, be sufficiently expensive; and the mere congregation of such large bodies of men, animated, as they probably will be, by the enthusiasm which in all crowds is contagious, will lend it a magnificence to which the gilded cars and heathen personifications of the earlier *fêtes* could have added little or nothing.

The Assembly, although it has done its work, has refused to adjourn. It is evidently afraid that, once separated, it would never meet again—a very likely result in the present temper of the Parisian population. A motion for adjournment until the day after the Presidential election was defeated by a majority of 507 against 214; but, notwithstanding this vote, the applications of members for leave to visit their families are so numerous, that fears are entertained that there will not remain in Paris a sufficient number of representatives to form a quorum.

In the meantime there is a perfect panic in the Money Market. The recent exposition of the financial state of the Republic, than which nothing could well be worse, has thrown the Bourse into a confusion which has not been paralleled since the Revolution. Generals Changarnier, and Bedean, and Bugeaud—the hero of the Algerine razzias—have severally declined to stand for the Presidency, so that there are now but two real candidates in the field—General Cavaignac and M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. It is generally considered that the chances of General Cavaignac have increased.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—On Wednesday, her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners appointed nine vessels for the conveyance of emigrants, each ship to carry not less than 250, to New South Wales and South Australia, during the ensuing month of December. On the 13th, for Port Phillip, all the emigrants to embark at Deptford; 14th and 21st for Adelaide, all to embark at Plymouth; 18th and 21st for Sydney, also to embark at Plymouth; 4th for Sydney, at Plymouth; same date, for Adelaide, from London; 7th, for Port Phillip, part from Deptford and part from Plymouth; 11th, for Port Phillip, all from London. The total number of persons to be conveyed by these ships is 2250.

POSTSCRIPT.

SCOTCH BANKING IN LONDON.—A preliminary meeting, consisting of several influential gentlemen belonging to the City, was held on Wednesday, to consider the expediency of establishing, under the title of the British Bank, a new joint stock establishment on the Scotch system. John M'Gregor, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow, and later Secretary to the Board of Trade, was called to the chair; and after an able statement from him, explanatory of the objects sought to be obtained by the proposed bank, resolutions were passed, appointing a committee of three gentlemen present, including Mr. M'Gregor, who were authorised to take all steps requisite for the formation of the bank, and to report the result to an adjourned meeting.

AMALGAMATION OF THE BOARD OF STAMPS AND TAXES WITH THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.—It is understood that the long-contemplated union of the Excise and the Stamps and Taxes department will shortly be carried into effect, the preliminaries for that purpose having been arranged.

Sir Robert Gardiner has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in the place of Sir Robert Wilson, whose period of service has expired. The new governor is an Artillery officer,

£4000, and that the members had been enabled to make an addition of £5 per annum to each of the annuitants of £25, elected in 1846. Her Majesty had become an annual subscriber of 100 guineas. Among other patrons of the drama, who are warm supporters of the fund (which admits members of the profession not eligible for the funds of Covent-Garden or Drury-Lane Theatres), may be mentioned the Duke of Devonshire, the Earls Fitzhardinge and Ellesmere, Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., Hon. T. Hope, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, &c. The customary routine of business having been transacted, thanks were voted to the secretary.

THE REFUGE FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS DISCHARGED FROM PRISON.—On Wednesday, a meeting of governors and committee of this institution was held in the board room of the institution of the male establishment at Hoxton. The report stated that the old building in the Hackney-road having long been found inadequate for the wants of its inmates, a resolution had been passed that a freshfield piece of ground, situate at Dalston, a most salubrious spot, extending over three acres, should be purchased for a new erection. The land would cost £3000, and about £6000 for the building. Three hundred and fifty males and females had, during the past year, been received into the asylums, making a total, since 1805, of above 7000. The boys are employed in shoemaking, tailoring, and cutting firewood; the girls in laundry, needle, and household work, both receiving a course of religious and intellectual training. The former are provided for by apprenticeship and emigration, the latter by servitude.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.—A meeting of the British Anti-State-Church Association was held on Wednesday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington; Mr. Pearson, M.P., in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Townsend moved the first resolution, declaring that the existence of a state church is injurious to the best interests of Christianity, and incompatible with the full enjoyment of religious liberty.—Agreed to. The second resolution, moved by the Rev. Mr. Green, pledged the meeting to offer their most determined opposition to the scheme for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy for Ireland, which, it is supposed, will be brought forward in the next session of Parliament. A Mr. Jones explained the plan of agitation against the Established Church which the association has determined upon, by sending a corps of lecturers to various quarters to institute a provincial agitation during the ensuing winter. This resolution was also agreed to, and the meeting separated.

THE PROTECTION OF TRADE.—On Tuesday a special general meeting of the London Association for the Protection of Trade was held at Exeter-Hall, called by the solicitor, Mr. Clipperton, on the requisition of thirty-two members, to receive and consider a report from a provisional committee of subscribers, relative to the proceedings recently adopted by the committee of management of the association in having voted the amalgamation of the association with another society, without the concurrence of the association, in discharging all the officers of the association, suspending the business of the association, and in dissolving themselves as a committee, without having given notice of either of those intentions in the summons for the meeting at which the important proceedings were adopted, and also in contravention of an existing by-law of the committee of management, and also to pass such resolutions thereon as the meeting may deem expedient. Mr. Cottam having been called to the chair, recalled to the meeting the purposes for which the Protection of Trade Association had been formed, among which was the appointment of a solicitor, who, after two applications by the secretary of the association for the payment of debts due to members, was to apply professionally for the debts so unpaid. Between the months of June and September, 1848, the association, by its own applications, had collected £2158 of debts; and in the same period, the solicitor had further collected the sum of £1654 14s. 9d., having further given advice to members on many matters in 920 cases—his salary for these and all other duties being £100 a year. But certain differences which had arisen between the secretary of the association and the solicitor had given opportunity for a scheme, on the part of eight of the committee, for special reasons, to amalgamate with the City of London Trade Protection Society, the objects of which were wholly different from those of the West-End association, and then to throw overboard those who, satisfied with the past course of the West-End association, wished to continue it on the same footing as heretofore. A resolution, declaring the amalgamation void, was passed, and a new committee of management appointed; and Mr. Cottam was nominated President, in the room of Alderman Copeland, M.P., resigned, which closed the proceedings.

ABOLITION OF CHRISTMAS BOXES.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of deputations of tradesmen of all trades from St. Luke's, Islington, Mile-end, St. Pancras, Clare-market, Southwark, &c., representing several associations in those neighbourhoods was held at the London Coffee-house, Snowhill, "for the purpose of affording tradesmen, in all parts of the metropolis, time and opportunity for uniting firmly in suppressing the custom at the ensuing Christmas, and to adopt measures to carry that object into effect." A long conversation took place as to the best plan to be pursued, when a resolution was agreed to unanimously, "that the custom of giving Christmas boxes is unjust in principle, injurious in practice, and entails such a heavy tax upon tradesmen that it ought to be abolished."

TRIAL BY JURY.—On Tuesday the 54th anniversary of the triumph of trial by jury, as exemplified in the acquittal of Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke, John Thelwall, J. Joyce, T. Holcroft, and the other members of the Corresponding Society, who, in 1794, were tried for high treason, was celebrated at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars. Nearly 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner, Mr. Parry, the barrister presiding, supported by Mr. C. Lushington, M.P., Mr. J. Williams, M.P., and other gentlemen who have taken a prominent part in the progress of reform, being present. Amongst the toasts given were "The Sovereignty of the people," "The Queen," "Trial by jury," "The memory of Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, &c.," "The Scottish martyrs, Muir, Gerald, &c."

THE COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF CRIMINAL APPEALS.—The new court under the act introduced in the last session by Lord Campbell for trying appeals from the circuits and sessions has appointed Saturday (this day), at two o'clock, for its first sitting. The court will, in pursuance of the provisions of the statute, consist of the Chief Baron and Justices Patteson, Cresswell, Erie, and Maule.

SALE OF THE REGENT-STREET COLONNADE.—On Tuesday, the elegant fluted cast-iron columns which form the colonnade in the Regent-street Quadrant were brought to the hammer by Messrs. Eversfield and Horne, at the Café de Paris, Vine-street, by order of Mr. Kelk, the contractor for the Quadrant improvement. The sale was well attended, and the columns, which are of the Roman Doric order, and stand 16 feet 3 inches high, were disposed of in lots of six, four, and two each, at prices from £7 5s. to £7 10s. per column. The large granite plinths upon which the pillars rest were also sold, and realised 22s. to 2s. each. By one of the conditions of sale, the whole of the colonnade is to be cleared away within twelve days.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—An official report of the committee of management of the baths and washhouses for the labouring classes in the north-western district of London has been published, from which it appears that the total number of bathers, from the opening up to the 8th of October last, amounted to 281,418; the number of washers, dryers, ironers, &c., to 93,430; and the number of persons washed for, &c., to 373,720. The number of bathers during the four weeks ending the 8th of October, 1848, amounted to 8300, against 6408 in 1834; the number of washers and dryers to 4777, against 3305, in 1847; and the number of individuals washed for, &c., to 19,108, against 13,220 in 1847. A report from the department for cleansing, purifying, and disinfecting the dwellings of the poor, from the opening on the 1st of January to the 8th of October, 1848, shows that during that period there were cleaned and lime-washed, and otherwise purified, 320 rooms, 180 staircases, 275 closets, 184 passages, and 112 areas. The receipts of the institution, up to the 8th of October last, amounted to £4826, and the expenditure to £2123; whilst a sum of £2702 has been paid off in reduction of the debt.

NECESSITY FOR WIDE THOROUGHFARES IN THE METROPOLIS.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, before Mr. Mills, at the Builders' Arms, Compton-street, Burton-crescent, on the body of J. Lock, aged sixty-three, a carpenter, who was knocked down by a Chelsea omnibus, while coming up Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square, at a speed of between six and seven miles an hour, by which his right leg was fractured. In a few days, disease of the chest manifested itself, of which disease he died on the 27th of October. The witnesses said that the driver might have prevented the accident, if he had only stopped a minute, and that omnibuses went up Whitcomb-street in a reckless and dangerous manner.—Deceased's son observed that the inhabitants informed him that they were every day in danger of their lives by the omnibuses.—The Coroner remarked that it was a great thoroughfare, and that he thought the Commissioners of Woods and Forests should have taken steps to have widened the street.—Verdict—"That the deceased died from a disease of the chest; that the Jury are of opinion that the street in which the said accident happened is a dangerous and unsafe thoroughfare for omnibuses, which daily pass therethrough, and that we recommend that some means should be adopted to prevent omnibuses and other vehicles from travelling along that street as they are at present accustomed to do."—Mr. Mills suggested to the inhabitants living in the street, then in the inquest-room, to memorialise the Commissioners of Police for them to place a policeman there on duty, for the purpose of checking the speed of the omnibuses.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c.—The number of deaths, according to the return of the Registrar-General for the week ending Saturday last the 4th inst., amounts to 1115; being, notwithstanding the long continuance of wet weather, and the reported presence of the cholera, 39 below the weekly average for 1847 and the four preceding years. The greater number of deaths have arisen from zymotic diseases, the number being 423; the average of deaths in former years from these diseases was only 270. The deaths from tubercular diseases are 158; being 26 below the average of former years. From diseases of the lungs the deaths for the last week were 125, being 97 below the average. From small-pox, 36; being 17 above the average. From scarlatina, 135; being 88 above the average. From cholera, 65; whereas, in former years, the average per week was one; and from typhus, 77, the average number being 50. From phthisis, 110; being 24 below the average. The proportion of the deaths of males and females is almost even; those of males being 555, and those of females 550. The total number of births registered during the same week was—of males, 734; of females, 727; being 346 births above the number of deaths

"THE DANDY BROADWAY SWELL."—The New York Tribune says:—"If there's a peculiar hat born and worn in Bond-street, London, a new revolutionary blouse in Paris, an extraordinary pair of trousers in Berlin, a special style of beard among the Persians, Russian whiskers or Roman moustache, look for it in Broadway, and you shall find it."

FIRE AND LOSS OF PROPERTY.—On Friday night week, Mr. Chadwick's wool mill, at Villafied, Aberdeen, was reduced to ashes. The building was a three-storyed one, and was filled with a large and valuable stock of wool and worsted. It is said that the building was insured, but not the goods.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE PIRATED ROYAL ETCHINGS.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce.)

On Monday, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, and Mr. W. M. James, moved *ex parte* on behalf of the Attorney-General (representing her Majesty), and on behalf of Prince Albert, for a special injunction under the following circumstances, as appeared from the affidavits filed in support of the motion. The defendant, William Strange, a printer and publisher in Paternoster-row, had published a pamphlet, entitled "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Royal Victoria and Albert Gallery of Etchings," the introduction to which contained the following passage:—

The great interest which every loyal and affectionate subject of her Majesty cannot fail to feel in all that relates to works of art executed by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, has induced the proprietor of this perfectly unique and most interesting collection of etchings to submit them to public exhibition, and thus enable the whole nation to form an opinion of her Majesty's and the Prince Consort's merit in a branch of the fine arts in which it has been admitted it is so difficult to excel, or even to arrive at a stage beyond mediocrities. This collection of etchings (commencing with the first two specimens, one of both her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert) contains portraits of the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and of the other members of the Royal family and personal friends of the Sovereign, many of which were drawn by her Majesty from life, and afterwards transferred to copper and most skilfully etched by the artist himself. The collection also contains copies of the portraits of the Queen and his Royal Highness, representing warriors, the heads of animals and birds, and historical and domestic subjects, and a variety of interesting works (some from original drawings by Landseer and other esteemed artists), the whole being of a character which cannot fail to interest all classes.

The case came before the Court upon an information as regarded the etchings of her Majesty, and upon a bill filed by Prince Albert as regarded those of his Royal Highness. The relief sought was, that the defendant Strange might be ordered to deliver up all impressions and copies of the etchings, and might be restrained by injunction from exhibiting them, or from making any copies of the same, or from in any manner publishing them, and from publishing the descriptive catalogue. Various passages from the catalogue were set out in the pleadings, and which were comments and criticisms on the various etchings (63 in number) described in it. The original motion for an injunction was made during the vacation, upon affidavits, one of which was made by Prince Albert.

An injunction was granted on this application; but it had been since discovered that a person named Jasper Tomsett Judge, and his son, Jasper A. T. Judge, of Windsor, were connected with the intended publication, and they having been made defendants to the suits, by amendment, the present motion was made to extend the injunction to them.

In support of the application, Mr. John Burgiss Brown, of Windsor, printer, deposed that he was entrusted by her Majesty and the Prince with the printing of impressions from the etchings in question, and always faithfully returned to the Palace all the perfect impressions which were made; that he employed in the work a pressman, whom he had always trusted as a confidential servant; but was, nevertheless, careful as to the quantity of print paper which he gave out, and in seeing that it was all returned.—A printer, named Whittington, who worked for Mr. Brown, deposed that the pressman alluded to by the latter habitually took off impressions of the etchings for himself on card or common paper, and that the deponent had himself about 13 of those impressions which the pressman had given him, but that the deponent had not allowed any one to see them except his wife. He had met the defendant Jasper Tomsett Judge in the street, who accosted him in such a manner as evidently showed he knew that the deponent had some of the prints, and the defendant Judge said he could make it worth the deponent's while, if the deponent wished to dispose of them; but the deponent declined the offer, and did not even let the defendant Judge see what he had got.

A gentleman named John Farrow Lawrence, of Albert-terrace, Windsor, also deposed that he knew the defendant Jasper Tomsett Judge; that he recollects hearing a rumour four or five months ago that the said Jasper Tomsett Judge had a collection of prints and etchings made by her Majesty and Prince Albert; and he afterwards met the said Jasper Tomsett Judge, and he said to him he understood he had some drawings of the Queen's and the Prince's, to which the said Jasper Tomsett Judge replied, "Oh, you are quite welcome to see them;" and that about a month after such conversation he called at the house of the defendant Judge, who then produced to him a portfolio with about 80 prints in it, and told him they had been engraved by the Prince and Queen, and that he observed the names of the Queen and Prince Albert on them, and he noticed that on some of them the signatures or names appeared reversed.

The Vice-Chancellor asked if there was evidence of an intention to publish?

The Solicitor General read the affidavits to indicate the intention.

The Vice-Chancellor: Then let the injunction be extended to these defendants.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

IN RE DION DE BOURCIAULT, DRAMATIC AUTHOR.—[Before Mr. Commissioner Law.]—This insolvent, the dramatic writer, author of "Used up," &c., applied on Wednesday, under the Protection Act. From the insolvent's examination, it appeared that he had, in June last, applied to the Court of Bankruptcy, under the Debtor and Creditor Private Arrangement Act, or, as the learned Commissioner termed it, "The Clandestine Bankruptcy Act," and his petition had been dismissed. On being asked what countryman he was, he said he was an Irishman, but his father was a Frenchman. His name was Bourciault, and when in France he had passed as Viscount de Bourciault, to which title he had a right. He had pleaded to an action for some theatrical dresses, a plea of infancy, by the name of Lee Morton, which was his theatrical name when a minor. In 1843, when he was of age, he made about £240 as a dramatic writer. He was married in 1845, and had received upwards of £1000 from his wife, now dead, out of her settled property. He was interested in a new opera, entitled "Esmeralda," for which M. Julian had offered him £200, and Mr. Addison, the music-seller, had offered £220; he had written the words, and Mr. Benedict composed the music. Mr. Nichols put the manuscript of the opera into the hands of the registrar of the Court, saying that it was given up for the benefit of the creditors.—In answer to further questions, the insolvent said he was author of "Used Up," performed at the Haymarket Theatre, for which he received £30; and, on account of its success, Mr. Webster had made him a present of £40 more. He had received from Mr. Webster about £1000 since 1843, for dramatic pieces, and he did not now owe him anything. In the same period he had received money from Mr. Beale, and a small sum from Mr. Balfe for a song. The comedy of "London Assurance" was written for Madame Vestris, when she had Covent-Garden Theatre, and he had sold it to Mr. Webster for £40 or £50. His engagement with Mr. Webster was, in effect; that when he required money, whether on pieces written or to be written, Mr. Webster made him advances. His last transaction with Mr. Webster was in October, when he undertook to write a five-act comedy, and he obtained an advance.—Mr. Hughes: Has not Mr. Webster a comedy of yours, for which you are to be paid £500, and have received £150?—Insolvent: Mr. Webster has a comedy, for which he will owe me £350. That is, I have a contingent interest to that amount, as stated in my schedule. The agreement was that I should write a five-act comedy for £400. It was finished about September last, and delivered; he has paid me about £40 or £50 on account of it. The insolvent further stated that the opera he gave up would produce £220, and with the £350 to be received from Mr. Webster, there would be £570 available for his creditors. It appeared that he had a £100 bill discounted by Mr. Lawrence Levy, the father of Edward Lawrence Levy, and he deposited two pieces with him as security. He declined to state the names of the pieces, as it would be unfair towards Mr. Webster. He got £75 on the £100 bill.—Mr. Nichols: That is at the rate of 100 per cent. The learned counsel said he had a document signed by nine creditors, whose debts were £200, consenting to the final order. The insolvent said he valued one of the pieces in Levy's possession at £200, and the other at £50. They were not pieces fit for the Haymarket, and he had recourse to a money-lender. Mr. Levy was at the time connected with the management of the Lyceum Theatre.—His Honor, on the termination of the examination, said he had only to name a day for the final order. It would be seen whether Messrs. Levy would stand as creditors or debtors: in the meantime an account would be obtained from Mr. Webster. The Court then named the 7th of December for the final order, and dispensed with the attendance of Mr. Webster. There would be a sum for the creditors, and no doubt they would be paid in full.

LONDON SESSIONS.

DERBY SWEEP APPEAL.—On Saturday last, the appeal of William Willis, the proprietor of the King's Head public-house, in Newgate-street, was heard against the conviction of Sir Peter Laurie and Alderman Wilson, of the 23rd of June, for having unlawfully and knowingly suffered certain gaming to be carried on in his house, viz. a certain unlawful game, lottery, or sweepstakes, called the Derby Sweep, to be played and drawn at lot, against the tenor of the licence granted to him under the 9th Geo. IV. The appellant had been fined £5 and costs. The circumstances of the case presented no exception to those of the ordinary "Derby Sweeps," and it derives its importance solely from the decision. The Recorder, in giving his judgment, said, he was sorry the case could not be brought before the Queen's Bench, unless he decided, on the present occasion, contrary to his own opinion. It was impossible not to see that the recital of the act of William III., which so expressly denounced lotteries as mischievous public nuisances, comprehended the present case. He was bound, therefore, to affirm the conviction. He approved of the conduct of the appellant in questioning the validity of the conviction, and in abandoning all idea of continuing the sweeps in his own house, upon finding that they were illegal. He supposed that, after the present decision, the practice would cease everywhere. He certainly should not, as a magistrate, sign the licence of any man who should henceforward permit sweeps to be drawn in his house. That determination, on him, must be understood, would not operate against any person who might have fallen into the general error, provided there was no repetition of the infringement of the act.

THE "OCEAN MONARCH."—It will be interesting to our readers to learn that Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to present Captain Joaquim Marquis Lisboa (of the steam-frigate *Afonso*, and who rendered such important service to those on board the burning ship *Ocean Monarch*) with a valuable gold chronometer, made by Mr. Charles Frodsham, of Arnold's establishment, 84, Strand. Its size is that of the ordinary waistcoat pocket watch, and it has the peculiar application in it which renders it capable of resisting rough usage. It is also perfect model of his Marine Chronometer No. 2, which obtained for him in 1831 the Government prize of £170. The presentation chronometer bears the following inscription:—

Presented by the British Government to Captain Joaquim Marquis Lisboa, of the Steam-fri-
gate *Afonso*, of the Brazilian Imperial Navy, in testimony of their admiration of the gallantry
and humanity displayed by him in rescuing many British subjects from the burning wreck
of the ship *Ocean Monarch*, August, 1849.

POLICE.

GUILDFHALL.

SWEEPS.—On Saturday, the person who filed the information against Mr. Willis, the publican, of Newgate-street, for permitting gaming in the shape of Derby sweeps in his house, appeared to present the £5 fine which had been enforced by Sir Peter Laurie and Alderman Wilson, and confirmed by the Recorder at the London Sessions, to the poor-box of the court. He did this to show that he had no mercenary views in the transaction. Sir Peter Laurie said he was obliged to him. He would have the whole of the proceedings of the appeal published and sent to every publican in his district. In Marylebone it would have a valuable effect.

CITY POLICE COMMITTEE.

LAMBETH.—
THE LATE FIRE AT CAMBERWELL-GREEN.—On Saturday, Samuel Smith Mecklenburgh, whose former examination on a charge of arson and embezzlement appeared last week, surrendered to his bail, and again appeared in the felon's dock before the Hon. G. C. Norton. The prisoner effected the alleged embezzlement by omitting to make entries of the goods sold, and the amount received by him in the day or cash books, though he did enter both in the ledger. Mr. William Henry Fleming, the prosecutor, stated that previous to the fire, and the destruction of some of his books and accounts, he had made extracts from them of the sums of money found entered in the ledger and not in the cash or day books, and they formed a long list. From that list he made a second, much shorter, and this latter he had put into the hands of the prisoner, and called on him to explain the matter. The prisoner admitted that there was a mistake somewhere, and it was arranged that the accounts should be gone on the following day, in his presence; but on that night the premises were destroyed by fire, and several of the accounts and the account-books wholly and partially destroyed.—Mr. Norton, in order that further time should be given to investigate the accounts, remanded the prisoner to a future day. The charge of arson is for the present abandoned. On the application of his counsel, he was admitted to bail in the same amount as before.

MARYLEBONE.

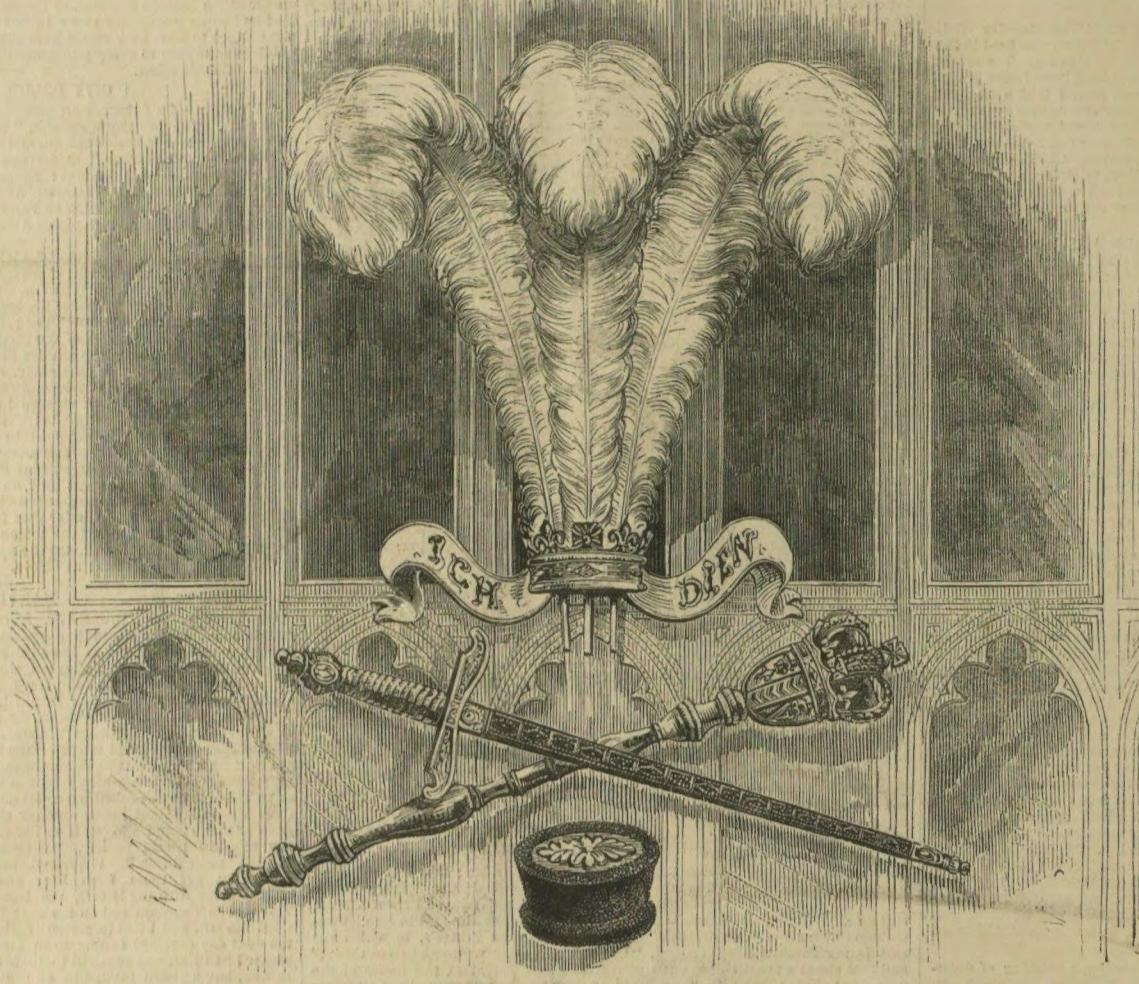
On Tuesday, the Baroness St. Mort., a fashionably-attired lady, who was accompanied by the Baron her husband, and her mother the Countess Grabski, was brought before the sitting magistrate, Mr. Broughton, by police sergeant Hockaday, 15 S., charged with having stolen two valuable diamond rings, the property of Sir John Hare, No. 26, Royal-crescent, Bath. The prosecutor, on being sworn, said: In April, 1847, the Baroness, who was then Miss Todhunter, was on a visit to me, at my residence in Bath, as was also the Baron, to whom she was about to be married, and the Countess her mother. On the 26th of that month I had written some letters, and was going to a party in the evening, at which I was to introduce the Baron. Prior to my leaving, I opened a portable desk, from which I took a ring and put it on my finger. The prisoner (the Baroness) asked me to let her look at it, and I gave

L O R D M A Y O R ' S D A Y .

NEW DECORATIONS AT GUILDHALL.

YEAR by year have we illustrated the pageant splendour of the great Civic Festival—the memorable 9th of November—when what would have been called in times of yore the Installation Feast of London's Lord, takes place in the Guildhall of the City. The out-door Pageant, and the in-door Banquet, have annually been pictured in our pages; and our Artists have even travelled many centuries back, to portray the ceremonial in all its antique grotesqueness, compared with which the Show of the present day is but a quiet affair.

In the fittings of the Guildhall and the adjoining apartments, there has been, from time to time, a considerable advance of ingenuity and taste. Improved modes of lighting—gas, for example—have greatly heightened the brilliancy of the scene. And, within these few years, there has been a good deal of very meritorious exertion on the part of the superintendents of the entertainment to provide highly artistic gratification for the company—an elegant species of exhibition peculiarly fitted to succeed the Banquet itself. The reader is, doubtless, aware that upon this occasion the Courts adjoining the Guildhall are used as reception and promenade rooms. In the Council-Chamber, a sort of levee is held by the Lord and Lady Mayoress before dinner; and after, this spacious room is devoted to dancing. In a corridor adjoining was exhibited, for the first time, on Thursday night, the picturesque model we have here engraved. The subject is the famed Rialto, at Venice, built in 1589-91, by Da Ponte, and consisting of a single arch, 98 feet span. The model is cleverly constructed, and painted by Mr. F. Fenton, under the superintendence of Mr. J. B. Bunning, Clerk of the



ROYAL AND CIVIC INSIGNIA, AT GUILDHALL.

Works to the City of London. It is a very effective piece of set scene-work, lighted after the improved method now adopted in our theatres.

The Insignia, which we have also engraved, were placed over the Lord Mayor's Table in the Guildhall. The group consists of the gigantic insignia of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the feathers being nine feet high, and made of spun glass. Beneath are the civic emblems.

A new entrance has also been constructed for the exterior of the Guildhall. It consists of a large central arch, flanked with canopies, surmounted with pinnacles—the whole decorated with flags, and emblazoned with arms. At night, when the light of a large gas star was thrown upon the screen and the Hall front, the effect was very brilliant, especially when seen from the end of King-street.

SWEARING-IN OF THE LORD MAYOR.

THIS ceremony took place in the Guildhall on Wednesday, after the members of the Company to which the Lord Mayor belongs, the late Lord Mayor (he being virtually out of office), several of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and a number of the civic authorities, had partaken of a sumptuous breakfast at the Mansion-house. Shortly after two o'clock, the civic procession reached Guildhall, and advanced in the first instance, to the new Council Chamber, and then into the hall, when Sir James Duke took the various oaths of allegiance and supremacy. The Lord Mayor received the congratulations of his brother Aldermen, and was inducted by his predecessor into the civic chair; when the Chamberlain delivered to his Lordship the purse, and to the mace-bearer and sword-bearer their respective insignia of office, which his Lordship returned to the present holders, expressing a hope that they may long continue to enjoy their office. After the usual forms and ceremonies, the Lord Mayor and the members of the Corporation returned to the Mansion-house.



NEW PICTURE-MODEL AT GUILDHALL.—THE RIALTO, AT VENICE.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION ON LORD MAYOR'S

DAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1848.

Police Constables to clear the way.
Boys belonging to the Royal Marine Society, with Banners.
Six Police Constables.
Band of the Royal Artillery.
The Arms of the Right Company
Hon. William Pitt.
Saint Anthony.
The Arms of the City of London.
The Union Flag.
The Barge Master.
Watermen.
The Beadles.

The Clerk of the Company in a Chariot.
The Gentlemen of the Livery in Carriages.
Gentlemen of the Court of Assistants in Carriages.
The Wardens of the Company in a Carriage.
The Master in a Chariot, accompanied by the Chaplain.

Military Band.

Watermen, bearing the following Banners—
Streamers of the Company's Streamer of the Arms of the City of London.

Royal Standard.
Arms of the late Alderman Sainsbury.
Arms of the City of London.
The Union Jack.

The Arms of the Worshipful Company of Bowyers.

The Clerk of the Company in his Chariot.

The Gentlemen of the Court of Assistants in their Carriages.

The Wardens of the Company in their Carriages.

The Master in his Chariot.

Under Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Vintners.

Three Watermen of the Vintners' Company in their Uniforms, with cockades.

Six Master Wine Porters, in their Vintners' Dress.

The Standard of the Worshipful Company of Vintners.

Watermen in Livery, to relieve the Bearers.

The Royal Standard.

The Swan Flag.

Banner of St. Martin.

Bacchus drawn by Leopards.

The Grand Streamer, supported by Three Men in Livery, the Tassels borne by Two Pages.

Two Watermen in Livery, to relieve the Bearers.

The late Lord Mayor's Standard.

The Beadle of the Vintners' Company.

A Grand Military Band.

The Clerk of the Company in his Carriage.

The Gentlemen of the Court of Assistants in their Carriages.

The Wardens of the Company in their Carriages.

The Master in his Chariot, accompanied by his Chaplain.

The Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle-Makers.

The Barge Master.

Watermen, bearing the following Banners—

1. The Royal Standard.

2. The Banner of St. George. 3. The Union.

4. The Arms of the City of London.

5. The Arms of William Clarkson, Esq.

6. The Arms of John Lainson, Esq.

7. The Arms of Alexander Rogers, Esq.

8. The Arms of R. B. Bate, Esq.

9. The Arms of James Harmer, Esq.

10. The Arms of Richard Gude, Esq.

11. The Arms of C. Hill, Esq., late Sheriff.

12. The Arms of Sir George Carroll, Knt., Alderman.

13. The Arms of Mr. Alderman Johnson.

14. The Arms of Robert Warden, Hugh Fraser Sandeman, Esq.

15. The Arms of the Upper Warden, John Sieverright, Esq.

16. The Arms of the late Master, the Marquis of Downshire.

17. The Arms of the Master, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

18. The Arms of the Company's Chaplain, the Rev. John Jennings, M.A.

19. The Arms of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle-Makers.

FULLY RIGGED AND MANNED,
on a Car drawn by Six Horses.

The Lord Mayor's Barge Master in his State Dress.

The Bargemen bearing the various Colours.

The Banner of the Lord Mayor.

The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge.

The Principal Assistant Water Bailiff.

The Watermen with Colours.

A Grand Military Band.

The Grocers' Company.

The Grocers' Company.

The Bowyers' Company.

The Bowyers' Company.

The Vintners' Company.

The Vintners' Company.

The Spectacle-Makers' Company.

The Spectacle-Makers' Company.

Police Constables.

The Two Under-Sheriffs.
The City Solicitor.
The Remembrancer.
The Comptroller.
The Two Secondaries.
The Four Common Pleaders.
The Judge of the Sheriffs' Court.

The Town Clerk.
The Common Sergeant.
The Chamberlain.
Ancient Herald,

Habited in a Tabard, with the Arms of England, and Plumed. Farrier on Horseback. Kettle Drums. Farrier on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.

Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.

Standard-Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.

Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Yeoman of the Guard.

ANCIENT KNIGHT, Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed. Armourer.

Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.

Mr. SHERIFF GOODHART, in his State Chariot. Trumpeter on Horseback.

Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.

Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.

Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Burnished Brass Scale Armour, and Plumed. Armourer.

Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.

THE LADY MAYORESS, In her State Carriage, drawn by Six Horses, joined the procession on its return from Westminster.

Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.

Standard-Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.

Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword. Yeoman of the Guard.

ANCIENT KNIGHT, Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Burnished Brass Scale Armour, and Plumed. Armourer.

Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.

The Lord Mayor's Servants in State Liveries. The Band of the Life Guards. Mounted. The Upper City Marshal on Horseback.

Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household. THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR.

In his State Carriage, drawn by Six Horses. Attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff.

Guard of Honour on Horseback.

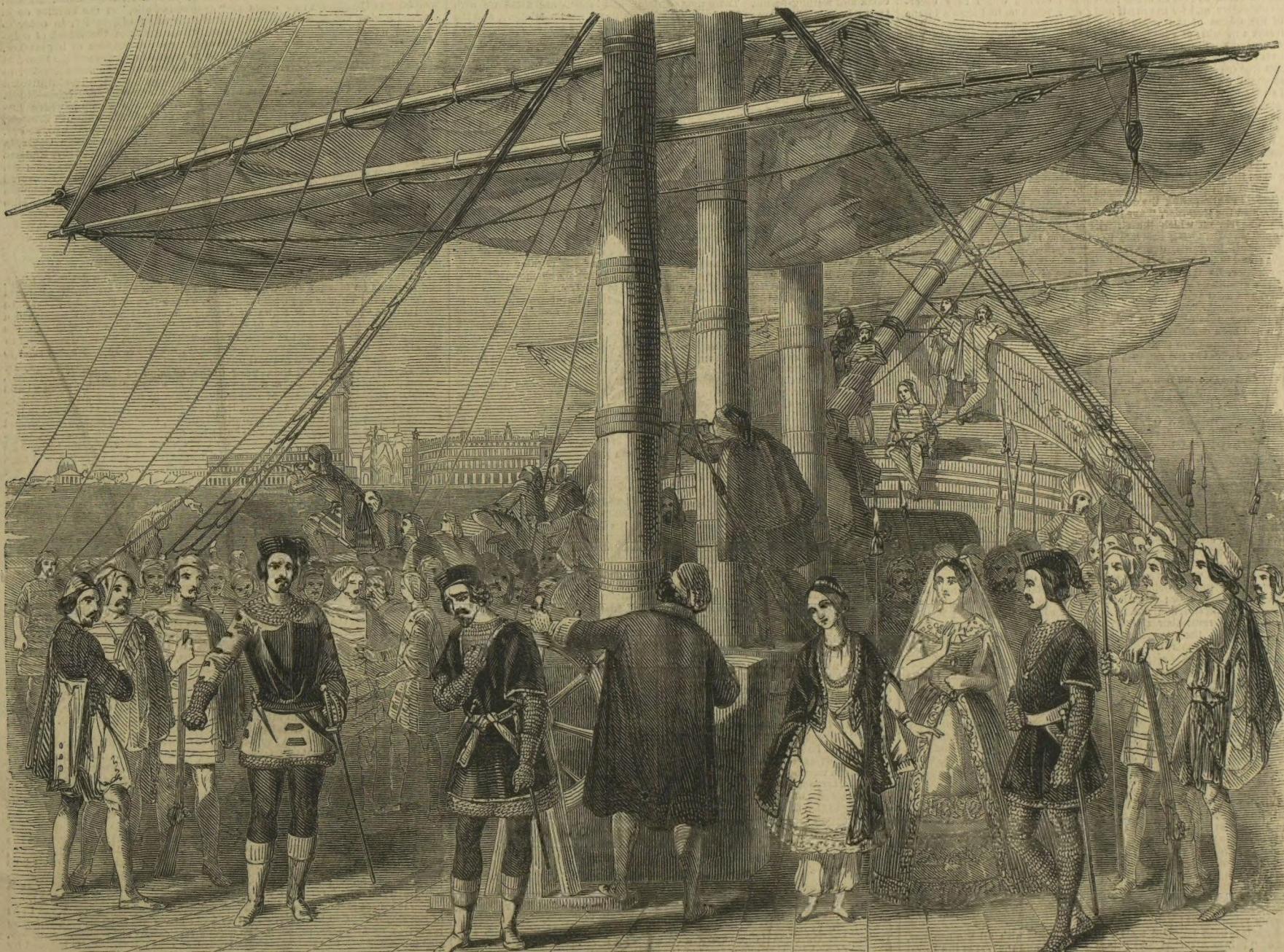
THE LORD MAYOR—SIR JAMES DUKE.

SIR JAMES DUKE, the present Lord Mayor, is the son of a merchant of Montrose: he entered the civil department of the naval service at an early age, and brings to his civic office the experience of a wider sphere of observation in his youth than most of his predecessors.

He first served under Captain Sir Peter



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR, SIR JAMES DUKE, M.P.



MALGENIO (WHITWORTH).

LOBEDANO (REEVES).

DOMENICO (CORRI).

HAYDEE (MISS LUCOME).

RAFAELA (MISS MESSENT). ANDREA (MR. HERRERTE).

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "HAYDEE," AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Police Constables.

Parker, and was with Lord Exmouth when Commander of the Mediterranean station. He was also secretary to the late Admiral Sir John Gore, at the end of the war. On the establishment of peace, he engaged in commercial pursuits in London, where he was established in 1819. The next public event in his career was his being chosen Sheriff of Middlesex, in 1836: in the previous year he had been appointed magistrate for the county. In 1840 he was elected Alderman for the Ward of Farringdon Without. He represents the borough of Boston in Parliament, for which place he was first returned in 1837. He is a Liberal, and has generally voted with the Whigs, though on some points he is rather in advance of the majority in that party. He received the honour of Knighthood from William the Fourth.

The accompanying Portrait of the Lord Mayor is from a Daguerreotype, by Beard, of King William-street, City.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

THURSDAY was a brilliant day for the Show, though not quite so genial as last year's Ninth of November. Two fine Lord Mayor's Days in successive years is a meteorological occurrence of great rarity. On Thursday the sun shone resplendently, and there was but little fog upon the river to obscure the water pageant. The people came forth by thousands to view the Show; and the line of streets through which it passed was crowded with spectators.

Early in the morning, the Lord Mayor entertained his predecessor in office, with several Aldermen and personal friends, at the Mansion-house, at breakfast. Hitherto, a public breakfast was given on this day in the Guildhall; this year it has been abolished, in consequence of its materially interfering with the arrangements for the banquet in the evening.

The Lord Mayor and party having attended the Church of St. Lawrence, as usual, he proceeded to the Guildhall. The procession started at 12 o'clock precisely.

His Lordship on entering the state carriage was much cheered; so also was the late Lord Mayor. The procession left in the order given upon the preceding page.

The procession passed along King-street, Cheapside, Newgate-street, Skinner-street, Farringdon-street, and New Bridge-street, to Blackfriars-bridge—thus gratifying a great portion of the inhabitants of the Lord Mayor's Ward (Farringdon Without) with a sight of the pageant: in the fine broad line of Farringdon-street, it was seen to great advantage.

His Lordship, who looked extremely well, was loudly cheered, and flags were hung from several houses in the Ward.

At Blackfriars-bridge the civic party "took water." Then the gilt barges went plashing up the river, their emblazoned banners gaily fluttering in the wind and the glare of parting autumnal sunbeams. The bridges were crowded with spectators; and as the gay flotilla passed through the arches, the applause was general.

THE PRESENTATION AT WESTMINSTER.

On reaching Westminster-bridge, the party landed, and walked in procession to the Court of Exchequer, which they entered at two o'clock. Their arrival having been announced to the Judges, their Lordships immediately made their appearance on the bench in full costume. The Lord Mayor, the late Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the City Remembrancer, and other civic functionaries, entered the Court, and having taken up their position in the front row, respectfully bowed to the bench.

The Recorder then delivered an eloquent address to their Lordships, stating that he had the honour to present to them the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, who had been chosen by the citizens of the city of London to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. It was with the perfect concurrence of both branches of the Corporation, the Livery and the Court of Aldermen, that this distinction had been conferred upon him, viz. being chosen the chief magistrate of their ancient city; the advancement of Sir James Duke to the place he now occupied affording a great instance of the happy opportunities which our constitution presented to the deserving of every class of the community to achieve wealth and honour, and to crown industry and integrity with success. Sir James Duke entered the civil service of the Navy under the late Sir Peter Parker; he also served in the Mediterranean under Viscount Exmouth, until the end of 1813; and he then became secretary to Admiral Sir John Doyle, continuing to fill that occupation until 1814, when his naval services were terminated by the Peace. In 1819 he commenced his commercial career in the City; and in process of time his ability and success attracted the attention of his fellow-citizens. He became a Common Councilman, and in 1840 an Alderman of the city of London, having previously been elected to the office of Sheriff, in 1835, in the course of which year he received the honour of knighthood; and on the termination of his year of office he was presented by the Corporation with a valuable piece of plate, as a token of the respect and esteem which they entertained for his character, and for the merit and ability which he had shown in the discharge of the duties of the office. In connexion with his partner, Mr. Hill, he became a member of a leading firm in the coal trade, and by good fortune was enabled at that important juncture to retire from business, leaving it in the hands of his partner, and thus would be enabled to discharge his important duties free from those cares and anxieties which pressed upon the attention of a merchant engaged in the transaction of a great amount of business in the city. In 1837 he was elected a representative in Parliament for the borough of Boston, and had since continued to represent that place. Having alluded to the experience which Sir James Duke had acquired in the administration of justice, in having assisted for eight years at the Central Criminal Court, while the Judges of Westminster Hall were upon the bench, and to the events which had lately called forth the loyalty of the citizens of London, he concluded by stating, that, should any period of difficulty and danger arise, they would confidently rely upon the loyalty and stability of his character to meet it, being particularly reminded of the services rendered by his eminent predecessor, the late Lord Mayor, in anticipating the emergency to which he had alluded. "In conclusion," added the Recorder, "nor is this the only theme and argument of praise and panegyric on which the citizens of London might be tempted to dwell and enlarge. Following the late Lord Mayor into the retirement and privacy of social life, his domestic properties appeared in the most amiable light; and in the assemblies of the Corporation, in the Justice-room and the Mansion House, he has left a deep impression of his superior aptitude for business, of the kindness and affability of his nature, of the singleness of purpose, sagacity, and good sense, that never failed to mark his public deportment throughout the mayoralty."

The Chief Baron congratulated Sir James upon the high and distinguished honour which had been conferred upon him.

The form of swearing-in was then gone through; after which the Recorder, as usual, invited the Judges to the banquet at Guildhall.

The Lord Mayor, attended as before, then left the court and proceeded in procession to the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Courts of Chancery, where the invitations to the banquet were also given. The civic party then retired, and re-embarked for Blackfriars-bridge.

RETURN OF THE PROCESSION.

The civic procession having re-formed, returned by Bridge-street. At the Wilkes Obelisk it was joined by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, the nobility, Judges, Members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet.

The streets were densely crowded, and the Lord Mayor, as well as his predecessor, was warmly cheered. The procession—in its line of costumes of all ages, and vehicles of various build, from the gilt coach of the last century to the state carriages of yesterday, its assemblage of liverymen of old and of to-day, its martial bands and emblems of peace, its mock chivalry, and alternations of theatric taste and real civic state—appeared to be longer than usual. The Companies came out in stronger muster than last year: we had, for instance, the Bowyers' Company, carrying back to a far-distant age. The distinctive and great point of attraction was, however, a large model of a ship of war, drawn upon a car, with "streamers waving in the wind," as Gay singeth. The model was manned by a living crew; and this emblem of our "wooden walls" was loudly cheered. Its introduction was in happy reference to the Lord Mayor's early services. If we remember rightly, Aldermen Lucas and Sir John Pirie introduced the ship in their processions, both these Lord Mayors being connected with the mercantile marine.

THE DINNER.

In the evening, the Lord Mayor gave the customary entertainment in the Guildhall. Among the numerous guests present were, on the right of the Lord Mayor, Alderman Hooper, late Lord Mayor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, Lord Palmerston, Lord Campbell, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Sheriff Finnis and lady, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, &c. On the left were the Lady Mayoress, the late Lady Mayoress, Lord Denman, Mr. Parke, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Sheriff Goodhart and lady, Mr. Justice Colman, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General.

Lord John Russell was prevented being present by indisposition. Grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Catley, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor.

After the cloth was withdrawn and the loving cup had passed round, The Lord Mayor said: I congratulate myself that the first act of my official career is to invite you to pay a mark of respect and enthusiasm to our beloved Sovereign (loud cheers); and amidst the mighty changes which have occurred elsewhere, it is matter of rejoicing that we can still bear testimony to the loyalty of the city of London, and of the inhabitants of the kingdom at large. (Cheers.) But whatever may be the changes occurring elsewhere, we have the satisfaction of feeling that this country remains firmly united together in attachment to our most gracious Queen, and in obedience to the law. With these observations, I beg you will join me in drinking the health of our most gracious Queen, and a long and happy reign to her!

The toast having been received most enthusiastically, with all the honours, as also that of "Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."

His Lordship next proposed in laudatory terms "The Army and Navy," which was suitably responded to by Lord Hardinge.

Admiral Dundas shortly returned thanks on behalf of the Navy.

The next toast, "the late Lord Mayor," was acknowledged by Mr. Alderman Hooper.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "Her Majesty's Ministers," expressed his deep

regret at the temporary indisposition which caused the absence of the Prime Minister on the present occasion, and then went on to observe—Though it is well known what are my opinions with regard to the present Government, and that I am always happy to give them my humble support, yet I think I shall not be suspected of making any party observations when I say, that our best thanks are due to them on the present occasion. It must at all times be matter of gratification to the citizens of London when they can conscientiously give their support to the Government of the country; and if ever there was a time when it was more essentially necessary to do this, that time is the present moment. I am sure that it is to be attributed to the exertions of Ministers in a great measure, that the tranquillity of this and of the sister country has been maintained. They have upheld the majesty of the law, at the same time that they have tempered justice with mercy; and I hope the citizens of London will never omit an opportunity to show their respect, and to give their support to a Government which acts upon these principles. On the other hand, I can assure the members of Government that the citizens of London will always be happy to set an example of loyalty to the Sovereign, and of obedience to the law. I have much pleasure in proposing the health of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the other members of her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Lansdowne, on rising to acknowledge the toast, was received with loud cheers. He said, I beg leave, on behalf of my colleagues here present, to return you our hearty thanks for the honour which you have done us. I cannot do so without, at the same time, expressing great regret that my noble friend, the noble Lord at the head of the Treasury, and who is also one of your representatives in Parliament, has been unable, from indisposition, to attend here this day. It is matter of peculiar regret for him; because never was there a moment at which all persons, whether invested with authority or without, might be more proud to render respect to the city of London, and to partake of its hospitality, than at the close of this eventful year—a year which, I say, has placed the city of London in the most advantageous point of view, as compared with any other city in the world; because, after the events of the year, however we may sympathise with the feelings, and however we may desire the triumph of the sword—a sword which has been drawn in the cause of order, and in defence of society—it is, nevertheless, matter of great satisfaction, and will be, to our dying day, that, during the whole of this eventful year, this great city has remained in peace, and that it has required nothing to maintain that peace, but the arm of the civil power. That is a reflection which we shall always carry with us—which must always be a source of satisfaction to us; for neither the Government nor the people of this country are likely to forget that the peace and the tranquillity of the City was preserved, and all apprehensions of danger were allayed, through the exertions of the citizens themselves, and in an especial manner through the exertions of the gentleman who sits at my right hand (cheers), whose zealous, steady, and successful discharge of his duties as Lord Mayor last year has left the city of London as he has left the constitution of the country, in a happier, prouder, and safer condition than ever it was in before (loud cheers). He then proposed the health of the Lord Mayor elect, and prosperity to the city of London.

The Lord Mayor shortly returned thanks, and then, in a complimentary address, proposed the health of M. de Beaumont, Minister of France, and the late Lord Mayor. The procession left in the order given upon the preceding page.

The French Ambassador, in acknowledging the compliment, offered the best thanks of his countrymen for the cordial hospitality which of late had been so kindly bestowed upon a great many of them on their visit to the metropolis (Cheers). The land of England was a land of liberty, and of hospitality for all foreigners: it was a bond of friendship for Frenchmen. England had opened her heart as well as her frontiers to Frenchmen. She did right in doing so. She did right for her own interest. A noble country like England, in order to be admired and beloved, wanted only to be known. The best answer she could make to still existing, though every day vanishing prejudices, was to show herself to every eye. "Let us, my Lord," said his Excellency, "enjoy—let Europe, let all the people of Europe enjoy—the blessing and the benefit of that mutual good understanding which is and ever will be, the best security for the maintenance of the peace of the world. We no more entertain, neither in England nor France, that false opinion, that the prosperity of one country is founded upon the misery of another. (Loud cheers.) We think, on the contrary, that the best guarantee of their happiness is the happiness of all." (Continued cheering.) Allow me in conclusion, and in apologising for bad English (laughter and cheers), to tell you that it will be for my countrymen a most happy and delightful day when a visit—a very desired visit of Englishmen to Paris, will afford the Parisians an opportunity of expressing, better than I can do by vain words, the feelings of gratitude and of sympathy which they entertain for all England, particularly for the City of London." (Great cheering.)

Several toasts followed, including "The Bar," "The Sheriffs," &c.; and the company separated at a late hour, after a most agreeable evening.

The dinner was excellently served by Messrs. Younghusband and Son, of Gerard's-hall Tavern, Basing-lane.

Among the improvements at Guildhall should be mentioned the facilities for the ingress and egress of visitors, instead of by the single entrance in the porch, by side entrances, through the hall and lobbies of the law courts, into excellent cloak and waiting-rooms. These new entrances and lobbies are fitted up with taste: large pier glasses reflect the light of magnificent gas chandeliers, and the arrangements are so perfect that the cold draughts of wind hitherto complained of have been prevented to a considerable extent.

THE STATE LIVERIES, which are in superb taste, were made by Messrs. Wade and Fowler, Holborn-hill. The coats are of Waterloo blue, the other garments of white kersey-mere; the white profusely embroidered with gold, in oak leaves, interspersed with roses, the emblem of Sir James Duke's native town—Montrose; the badge, his crest, a griffin rampant holding a wreath of roses in the fore paws. The hats, by Messrs. Lowe, of Fleet-street, are also decorated in the same costly style. The whole of the embroidery has been executed by Messrs. Wilson, of Lombard-street; this being the first time these years that the liveries have been entirely executed within the City of London.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The scene at the opening concert at Drury-lane Theatre, on the 3rd instant, has formed the topic of universal conversation. The oldest play-goers do not recollect such a similar display of loyal excitement as at the execution of the National Anthem. It was not merely the assemblage of the regular orchestra, with an additional phalanx of four military bands, the whole surmounted by a colossal drum—it was not simply the emission of sound from instruments and voices of the combined band of two hundred executants, but it was the co-operation of the assembled thousands in the theatre, heart and soul, in the cause which rendered this performance of "God save the Queen" such a remarkable event. Upwards of five thousand persons were packed almost upon each other in the interior. From the upper gallery to the very rear of the theatre, fitted up as a reading-room, where the Chinese fashions and the illustrations of the World in the course of which year he received the honour of knighthood; and on the termination of his year of office he was presented by the Corporation with a valuable piece of plate, as a token of the respect and esteem which they entertained for his character, and for the merit and ability which he had shown in the discharge of the duties of the office. In the interior, he became a member of a leading firm in the coal trade, and by good fortune was enabled at that important juncture to retire from business, leaving it in the hands of his partner, and thus would be enabled to discharge his important duties free from those cares and anxieties which pressed upon the attention of a merchant engaged in the transaction of a great amount of business in the city. In 1837 he was elected a representative in Parliament for the borough of Boston, and had since continued to represent that place. Having alluded to the experience which Sir James Duke had acquired in the administration of justice, in having assisted for eight years at the Central Criminal Court, while the Judges of Westminster Hall were upon the bench, and to the events which had lately called forth the loyalty of the citizens of London, he concluded by stating, that, should any period of difficulty and danger arise, they would confidently rely upon the loyalty and stability of his character to meet it, being particularly reminded of the services rendered by his eminent predecessor, the late Lord Mayor, in anticipating the emergency to which he had alluded. "In conclusion," added the Recorder, "nor is this the only theme and argument of praise and panegyric on which the citizens of London might be tempted to dwell and enlarge. Following the late Lord Mayor into the retirement and privacy of social life, his domestic properties appeared in the most amiable light; and in the assemblies of the Corporation, in the Justice-room and the Mansion House, he has left a deep impression of his superior aptitude for business, of the kindness and affability of his nature, of the singleness of purpose, sagacity, and good sense, that never failed to mark his public deportment throughout the mayoralty."

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After the cloth was withdrawn and the loving cup had passed round, The Lord Mayor said: I congratulate myself that the first act of my official career is to invite you to pay a mark of respect and enthusiasm to our beloved Sovereign (loud cheers); and amidst the mighty changes which have occurred elsewhere, it is matter of rejoicing that we can still bear testimony to the loyalty of the city of London, and of the inhabitants of the kingdom at large. (Cheers.) But whatever may be the changes occurring elsewhere, we have the satisfaction of feeling that this country remains firmly united together in attachment to our most gracious Queen, and in obedience to the law. With these observations, I beg you will join me in drinking the health of our most gracious Queen, and a long and happy reign to her!

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Admiral Dundas shortly returned thanks on behalf of the Navy.

The next toast, "the late Lord Mayor," was acknowledged by Mr. Alderman Hooper.

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the first meeting of the society, last Saturday night, at the rooms in Lisle-street, J. Evans, Esq., the President, in the chair. Mr. Turle conducted the mairdrags.

MDLLE. LIND'S TOUR.—Two operatic performances at the Theatre, and one at the Town Hall, were given at Brighton, last week. On Friday week, this tour, so far as regards operas, terminated; M. Roger being obliged to return to Paris to fulfil his engagement at the Théâtre de la Nation (French Grand Opera-House). On Monday night Mdlle. Lind was at Covent Garden, listening to "Haydée;" we also noticed in the house Thalberg, who had a narrow escape from the Viennese revolutionists; Balfé, Roger, Signori F. Lablache, Belletti, &c. On Wednesday, the 8th, a morning concert was given at the Victoria Rooms, Southampton, which were filled but not crowded, the prices (a guinea and a half, one guinea, and half a guinea) being considered too high. The band played the "Oberon" and "Gazza Ladra" overtures. Mdlle. Lind, who was enthusiastically received, sang air from Weber's "Der Freyschütz," "Non paventa" from Meyerbeer's "Flauto Magico" (encore), and "Ah! non giunge" from Bellini's "Sonnambula" (also encore); with Signor F. Lablache, the duo, "Per piacere," from Rossini's "Il Turco;" and with Signor F. Lablache, Fioravante's "Singing Lesson." The remainder of the scheme was filled up with singing by F. Lablache and Belletti, and instrumental solos by Lavenne (oboe), Sleglich (horn), Remusat (flute), and Signor E. Belletti (clarinet); with a pot-pourri on themes from "Norma," played by the above-named artists, and Piatti (violincello), Anglois (contra-bass), Templini (bassoon), and Zeiss (cornet-a-piston). Mr. Balfe was the conductor.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We are requested by the committee of this institution to state, that, notwithstanding M. Sainton has accepted the post of "Conductor of the State Band, and Principal or Solo Violinist to the Queen," he has no idea of resigning the position he holds as Leader of the Concerts and principal Professor of the Violin at the Royal Academy of Music, the duties of which he has fulfilled for nearly four years, with such credit to himself and real benefit to the institution. We willingly give place to this rectification of our last week's announcement; and we are gratified to learn that the Royal Academy of Music is not to lose the services of such a valuable professor, who, we may anticipate, will find what was long wanting—a grand and legitimate school of violin playing in this country.

FRENCH OPERA IN LONDON.—Mr. Mitchell is actively engaged in organising a company for French comic opera, to begin in December next, at the St. James's Theatre. Mdlle. Charlton, Mdlle.

semble is effective; but to those who witnessed its performance at Paris it is not likely to be over-gratifying. A passage in our former notice (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of January 8) will explain the reason. We then remarked, "Auber's 'Haydée' is certainly a magnificent production; in no opera has he developed the charm and grace of exquisite orchestration in a higher degree; his airs are haunting, and his concerted pieces broad and effective. But Scribe, the author, has committed one fault, which may, perhaps, prevent 'Haydée' from being heard everywhere. He has created such a difficult part in the *Admiral*, that we do not think there is any artist in Europe who would attempt it after Roger. The latter, in addition to the charm of his voice as a tenor, combines the qualities of a great tragedian. *Loredano* is a part for a Macready or a Phelps. It is stated that Julian intends to give 'Haydée' at Drury-lane. This seems impossible without altering the character of the *Admiral*. The interest of the opera as a drama is centered in him; and if the artist who is the representative be not up to the mark, the piece must inevitably fail."

We hope we shall prove to be bad prophets, but most assuredly the *Loredano* of Reeves affords no guarantee for the permanent popularity of "Haydée." He has never been seen or heard to less advantage, although here and there his fine voice redeemed the coldness and pointless style of his acting. But as a set-off, there is the brilliant triumph of Miss Lucombe to record. Albeit her first appearance on any stage, this charming vocalist so popular formerly in the concert-room, displayed so simple earnestness and marked intelligence in her acting, as well as the most accomplished school of vocalisation, that she fairly absorbed the interest of the representation, and may, perhaps, ensure the success of the opera. Miss Lucombe's figure is too slight, and her organ of scarcely sufficient volume and power, to state that nature has been bountiful in gifts to her. What qualities she possesses she owes to intellect and cultivation; but we recollect no English singer who has ever approached her in finished execution of florid passages. She may be called the Dorus Gras of the English stage, only that she has more animation as an actress, and less brilliancy as a vocalist than her French rival. Miss Lucombe has a romance, "He tells me in danger," a charming composition in the first act, in which the archness of her acting tells well. In the second act she has an air, "The breeze," a very pretty translation of the French words, "C'est la corvette." This ballad is rapturously encored every evening. The refrain of the chorus is not so cleverly managed as in Paris, where the action is more ideal in describing the breeze filling the sails of the vessel; but here it is, perhaps, more real. In the third act, Miss Lucombe has a grand scena, "I am here in his palace," terminating with a series of bravura passages, superbly articulated, which is also always encored. She has three duos—one with Miss Messent (*Rafaela*), "Oh! calm o'er the wave," in the first act; and two in succession, with *Malgenio* (Mr. Whitworth) and *Loredano*, in the last act: both the latter are full of dramatic power.

Reeves has a nice cantabile in the quatuor in the first act, besides his grand scene of somnambulism, in which there is a delicious barcarole, "Oh! how the balmy night." In the concerted music of the second act he has much to do, besides a duo with Whitworth. In the passage, "It is to thee," a fine burst of patriotic ardour, Mr. Reeves was encored. The romance, "Farewell, thou city of my fathers," was too coldly delivered, considering it is descriptive of *Loredano's* despair just prior to his purposed suicide. Mr. Herbert, who has the animated air, "Ah! let me rove," the subject of which is sung by *Loredano* in the second act, and who ought to have sung the gem of the opera, a barcarole, "Glide along, good barque," completely failed. Travers or Barker ought to have sustained the part.

One of the loveliest melodies in the opera is the air of *Rafaela*, "By ties of blood united." The theme is the oboe bit in the beginning of the overture, which contains, also, the subject of the finale of the second act. The ballad, "With that voice whose breathing," is another elegant melody, but it was a little too high in the latter portion for Whitworth, whose rich bass notes told well in the concerted pieces.

It would have been, perhaps, better to have curtailed the dialogue considerably, and converted it into recitative. It is true that at the Opéra Comique there was speaking, but the French actors delivered Scribe's rapid and natural dialogue with point and emphasis. Who would have recognised, in Corri's coldly correct speaking of *Domenico*, the hearty, frank, bluff, and jovial sailor of Riquier, an *artiste* who always keeps an audience in good-humour?

Schira, the conductor, has improved considerably upon the reading of the first night, but there is room for greater improvement still. He hurries the time too much, and the delicate instrumentation of Auber is not sufficiently developed, whilst the forces are too strong.

The mounting, under the able superintendence of Mr. Ellis, is admirable: the scene of the deck of the ship of war is alone worth seeing; and the incident of *Andréa's* nomination by *Loredano* to the command of a ship, has been selected by our Artist for illustration.

On Tuesday night Mdlle. Nissen, the "Swedish Flute," made her débüt in *Norma*, Mrs. Donald King also appearing for the first time as *Adalgisa*. Both *artistes* made decided hits; the enthusiasm of the audience was, in fact, unbounded. Mdlle. Nissen's antecedents have been auspicious. Like Jenny Lind, she is a native of Stockholm; and the two Swedish singers were at the same time pupils, in Paris, of Manuel Garcia, the brother of Malibran and Viardot, and one of the most famed singing masters of modern times, who has given to the world a most valuable work on the art of vocalisation. Mdlle. Nissen made her débüt in the French capital, some years since, as *Adalgisa*, in "*Norma*." Her subsequent career has been chiefly in St. Petersburg and in Italy. In Rome, her *Norma*, *Lucia*, and *Sonnambula* were much admired. She has been heard in this country only as a concert singer prior to Tuesday. Her figure is slight, but she is exceedingly easy and graceful; and, if her face be not handsome, when lighted up it is full of a gifted soul. Her opening recitative was intelligently but not commanding given. The holding note at its termination was well sustained. The andante of the cavatina, "*Casta Diva*" (Gente Godess), was given in a very delicate subdued style; but her use of the chromatic scale and of the shake proved that she was a singer of no ordinary stamp, and it was encored. She declined the compliment; and in the cabaletta, "Ah! bello a me ritorno" (To *Norma's* arms returning), poured forth a torrent of florid cadences very brilliantly, in some of her ornaments resorting to the *sotto voce* with the most artistic finish. She thus, in the first scene, stamped herself as a most accomplished vocalist, and the impression was increased in her first duo with *Adalgisa*, "*Sola furtiva*." In the terzetto, "Oh! di qual sei," she delivered the passage, "Tremble," with great effect, and was encored with fervour.

It was here that the audience were enabled to draw their conclusions as to Mdlle. Nissen's histrionic and vocal attributes for the part of *Norma*, and comparisons apart—for that there is but one *Norma* it is useless to remark—the verdict was favourable for the *débutante*. Her voice is certainly not of the finest order of organs, it is very weak in the medium notes, and not particularly rich in the lower portion of the register, and her upper notes are at times thin; but there is such marked intelligence in all she sings, such exquisite tact in the management of her powers, and such passionate earnestness, that it is impossible not to be interested; and she has always a moment when she will provoke enthusiasm.

In the second act, the duo, "Ah! con te," with *Adalgisa*, produced quite a *furore*. The finale, "Si fino all' ore" ("Yes, we together will live"), was demanded twice and thrice, but the *artistes* bowed their thanks on the third occasion. This duo brings us to the *Adalgisa* of Mrs. Donald King, the wife of the tenor of that name, who made her débüt at the Surrey Theatre, under Mr. Bunn's management. By many amateurs, and we of the number, it was thought that Mrs. King's triumph was even greater than that of the *Norma*. This result was owing not so much to the scientific acquirements of the English singer by the side of the Swedish vocalist, but to the possession of one of the sweetest and most sympathetic mezzo soprano voices we have ever heard. So oily and so unctuous were the tones, that the audience frequently broke forth in cheers of admiration as she was warbling her sweet strains.

After Mdlle. Nissen had been thrice recalled at the fall of the curtain, Mrs. Donald King received a similar compliment, a proof that although *Adalgisa* is not in the last scene, her memory was uppermost in the minds of the auditory. Mr. Harrison was the *Pollo*, and Mr. Borriani *Oroveso*. The latter sang with feeling and energy; and the former character was sustained in a manner to show how the finest voice may be destroyed by a vicious style. The choral and orchestral executants demand a word of praise, and the immense advantage of Royal Italian Opera schooling and resources was clearly proved.

The director has reason to be satisfied with his week's successes; three such *artistes* as Mdlle. Nissen, Miss Lucombe, and Mrs. Donald King are an honour to any lyric establishment. "Lucia," with Mdlle. Nissen and Sims Reeves, is announced for next week. Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," and Schira's new opera of "Kenilworth," are to be produced forthwith. This is the right policy; novelty should be the order of the day, and then no invidious comparisons can be drawn.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean returned to this theatre on Monday evening, after an extended provincial tour, throughout which they have everywhere been greeted with the warmest approbation. They may now be considered as permanent members of the stock company at the Haymarket, rather than "stars." We cannot too highly commend this position. The throwing up of certain names in the bills in larger letters than those of the general company has always depreciated the value of the general performances at a theatre; and, by abolishing this practice, we expect that the lessee will find a profitable result. Mr. and Mrs. Kean reappeared in the ever-welcome "Wife's Secret," and, as usual, excited the liveliest enthusiasm. We have so frequently noticed their performance in this clever play, that further criticism is superfluous. Sir Walter and Lady Evelyn are, to our thinking, their best characters.

MARYLEBONE.

A very smart little piece, called "Which is the King," brought out here on Monday evening, gives Miss Villars a capital opportunity of sustaining the part of *Henry IV* (of France) with great spirit and effect. It is admirably mounted, played throughout with general excellence, and, as a matter of course, entirely successful. "Poor Jack" has been revived for Mr. T. P. Cooke, who finishes his engagement this evening; and in the one-act drama of "The Miser's Daughter," Miss Fanny Vining and Mr. Rae play the characters formerly enacted by Miss Ellen Tree and Mr. Farren, with an effect and truthfulness that leaves them above all fear of comparison. The houses have been excellent, not only in regard to numbers, but the quality of the visitors.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The production of "Richelieu" has proved, as we expected, a most satisfactory step on the part of the management of this theatre. There are several reasons for this. First, the chief character is admirably suited to Mr. Phelps; secondly, the whole working company of Sadler's Wells is brought into play most

effectively, in the cast; and, lastly, the drama, for such we may call it, is in the highest degree interesting, and likely, above very many others, to command the presence and attention of a general audience. Since Mrs. W. rner threw up the reins of management, Sadler's Wells may be regarded as the chief "legitimate" stronghold amongst the metropolitan theatres—a position it would never have gained but for the untiring exertions and keen judgment of Mr. Phelps. Whatever is undertaken there we may rest confident of seeing done well, whether it be a character in the hands of the lessee himself, or of the humblest performer, who only gives a message, in the company.

STRAND.

The popular ballad of "Jeannette and Jeannot" has afforded a subject for a little musical piece of the same name brought out here on Monday, the heroine being personified by Miss Rebecca Isaacs, and the hero by Mr. H. Webb. The piece itself is the merest trifle, but is a very good vehicle for the three well-known "Songs of a Conscript"—one of which has had a more extended barrel-organ popularity, which is, after all, the aim of most composers—than any other song in late times, apart from an opera. These are very effectively given by Miss Isaacs and Mr. Webb; the young lady getting a hearty encore. We think that Mr. H. Webb is the best low comedian of the "minors" in London. Some nice scenery has been painted by Mr. Brunning, and the house has been decorated in a light and agreeable style.

Mr. Leigh Murray having recovered from his late indisposition, returned to his post at the OLYMPIC on Monday, in the elegant little drama of "Patronage," and was warmly received. On the same evening, a farce called the "Bowld Soger Boy" was produced with entire success. Preparations are making already for great doings at and after Christmas, the success of the theatre up to the present time having been very great.

Mr. Brough's burlesque on "The Tempest," so successful at Liverpool and Manchester, will be produced forthwith at the ADELPHI, and with considerable splendour. Mr. O. Smith will be Prospero; Mr. Paul Bedford, Alonso; and Mr. Wright, Caliban. Miss Woolgar will, of course, be the Ariel; and, from the character in her hands, much amusement may be expected, as the "dainty spirit" is made a sort of hybrid between Prospero's original familiar and a modern "boy in buttons."

Franchon's equestrian troupe are performing to crowded houses at Liverpool. They will remain there until Christmas, when they will commence their London engagement at DRURY-LANE. All the favourites of last year are in the company; and a new clown named Mahomet is spoken of as a very wonderful ponyme.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN A CHURCH.—On Sunday, the 29th ult., the Church of St. Sidwell, in the city of Exeter, was the scene of a disgraceful riot during the time of the evening service, in consequence of the Rev. J. Ingle, who officiated at the lecture, entering the pulpit in his surplice. It appears that Mr. Ingle, who is a young man, has persisted in this practice, notwithstanding the dislike of the parishioners to such proceedings, and notwithstanding the pastoral directions of the Bishop of the diocese some time back, in consequence of the scenes which arose in St. Sidwell's and other churches from its adoption. The uproar commenced with a general "coughing down." Several persons then moved towards the door, making a great noise in their progress; a young woman went off in a fit of hysterics, uttering loud shrieks, whilst a mob outside besieged the doors of the building. A cry of "Fire!" was raised, followed by an announcement that the church doors were closed, and a rush was made to burst them open. Some persons cried, "Turn him out!" "Put out his lights!" In the galleries the uproar was at its height: whistling, the noise of cat-calls, and such cries as are heard in theatres, hurrahing, &c., echoed throughout the edifice. Mr. Ingle still persisted to read his text, but was quite inaudible, and the row increased, some of the congregation waving their hats, standing on the seats, jumping over the seats, bawling, roaring, and gesticulating, like a mob at an election. The reverend gentleman, in the midst of the confusion, despatched a messenger to the mayor, requesting his assistance; and whilst the messenger was gone on his errand, the churchwarden (Mr. Hayman) addressed the people, and also requested Mr. Ingle to remove the cause of the ill-feeling expressed at his appearance. Mr. Ingle treated the request with indifference; upon which a Mr. B. Hill addressed him in no measured terms, and insisted on his leaving the pulpit. The Mayor at length arrived, and shortly afterwards the superintendent of police and several constables. The Rev. Chancellor Harrington and the Venerable Archdeacon Bartholomew also arrived. The Mayor enforced silence, and after admonishing the people, requested the clergyman to leave the pulpit for a few minutes, and to speak to him in the vestry. Mr. Ingle treated the Mayor's request with the same disrespect he had the other remonstrances addressed to him. He refused to comply, and took advantage of the temporary lull to give out his text and proceed with his discourse, the matter of which was supplied from the recent political events in Paris and Ireland. At its conclusion he declined the advice of the Mayor to retire to his home by a private way into Longbrook-street. Further evils were, however, averted by his friends carrying him off by the way the Mayor proposed. The damage done to the interior of the church is said to be very considerable. On Friday the Bishop investigated the case at the Chapter-House, observing that at present nothing had come to his knowledge to make a judicial inquiry necessary, but enough to make it his duty to call his clergy together that they might know their Bishop's views on a question which had caused such a scandal in the Church. His Lordship then produced a letter which Mr. Ingle had written for a few minutes, and to speak to him in the vestry. Mr. Ingle treated the Mayor's request with the same disrespect he had the other remonstrances addressed to him. He refused to comply, and took advantage of the temporary lull to give out his text and proceed with his discourse, the matter of which was supplied from the recent political events in Paris and Ireland. At its conclusion he declined the advice of the Mayor to retire to his home by a private way into Longbrook-street. 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"THE TOMBS OF PAUL AND VIRGINIA."

One gentle story of the Indian Isle!
I loved thee in my lonely childhood well,
On the seashore, when day's last purple smile
Slept on the western land, and the ocean swell
And dying eiders led us deeper still.
Unto thine ocean pictures, "Midst thy palms
And strange bright birds my fancy joy'd to dwell,
And watch the southern Cross through midnight calms,
And track the spicy woods. Yet more I bless'd
Thy vision of sweet love—kind, true, full, true—
Lighting the citron-groves—a heavenly guest—
With such pure smiles as Paradise once knew.
Even then my young heart wept o'er this world's power,
To reach and bight that holiest Eden flower.

Mrs. Hemans, on reading "Paul and Virginia" in childhood.

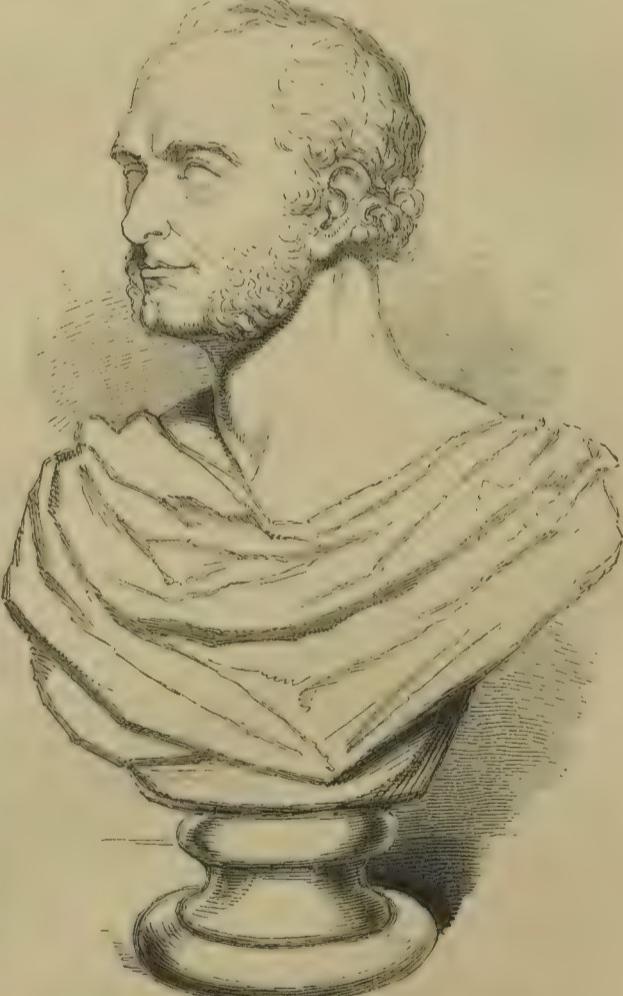
This delicious retreat in the island of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, possesses extraordinary attraction for junior Lieutenants and Midshipmen, and others of the age of romance. If they can only get on shore for a few hours, they hire or borrow horses, and proceed with all speed to this interesting scene. On reaching the spot to which they are directed, they enter a pretty garden, and are conducted along a walk bordered with rose-bushes, with a stream of clear water flowing on each side. At the end of this walk the visitor sees a vase upon a pedestal, which, he is told, is the tomb of Virginia; and, at the termination of a similar avenue, on the opposite side of the gardens, appears another monument, the counterpart of the first, which is the tomb of Paul. Unfortunately, the whole affair turns out to be a piece of misinformation, of which the author of the work entitled "Recollections of the Mauritius" thus endeavours to disabuse the visitor:

"After having allowed his imagination to depict the shades of Paul and Virginia hovering about the spot where their remains repose—after having pleased himself with the idea that he had seen those celebrated tombs, and given a sigh to the memory of those faithful lovers, separated in life, but in death united—after all this waste of sympathy, he learns at last that he has been under a delusion the whole time—that no Virginia was there interred—and that it is a matter of doubt whether there ever existed such a person as Paul! What a pleasing illusion is then dispelled! How many romantic dreams, inspired by the perusal of St. Pierre's tale, are doomed to vanish when the truth is ascertained! The fact is, that these tombs have been built to gratify the eager desire which the English have always evinced to behold such interesting mementoes. Formerly only one was erected; but the proprietor of the place, finding that all the English visitors, on being conducted to this, as the tomb of Virginia, always asked to see that of Paul also, determined on building a similar one, to which he gave that appellation. Many have been the visitors who have been gratified, consequently, by the conviction that they had looked on the actual burial-place of that unfortunate pair. These 'tombs' are scribbled over with the names of the various persons who have visited them, together with verses and pathetic ejaculations, and sentimental remarks. St. Pierre's story of the lovers is very prettily written, and his description of the scenic beauties of the island are correct, although not even his pen can do full justice to them; but there is little truth in the tale. It is said, that there was indeed a young lady sent from the Mauritius to France, for education, during the time that Monsieur de la Bourdonnais was governor of the colony—that her name was Virginia, and that she was shipwrecked in the St. Geran. I heard something of a young man being attached to her, and dying of grief for her loss; but that part of the story is very doubtful. The 'Ray of the Tomb,' the 'Point of Endeavour,' the 'Isle of Amber,' and the 'Cape of Misfortune,' still bear the same names, and are pointed out as the memorable spots mentioned by St. Pierre."

BUST OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

SHORTLY after the lamented death of Lord George Bentinck, there was expressed on the part of his admirers a desire to erect a statue of his Lordship, as a testimonial commemorative of the high respect entertained for his public and private worth. It was proposed, therefore, to carry the same into effect by subscriptions, limited to five guineas each; and in the list of subscribers to this fund we find the names of the Duke of Cleveland, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Eglintoun, the Earl of Southampton, Viscount Melville, Lord Feversham, Lord Burghley, Sir John Tyrrell, Bart., and several members of the House of Commons.

The Bust, which we have engraved, has been modelled for the proposed Statue, by Mr. James Wyatt, the sculptor, and may be viewed at No. 25, Charles-street, St. James's. It is in the antique manner, with the chlamys; and the



BUST OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.—BY JAMES WYATT.

face is admirably suited for this classic treatment. The likeness is considered to be remarkably striking.

A bust of Lord George Bentinck has also been modelled by the Count D'Orsay, and is regarded as very successful. Of this work we intend to present our readers with an Engraving next week.

A SUBJECT FOR ANTIQUARIAN SPECULATION.—On Thursday (last week), at Glasgow, the workmen of Mr. Brownlie, the contractor for the erection of the new quay on the south side of the river, made a discovery while engaged in excavating the ground fronting the Clyde there, which we doubt not will open a field of interesting inquiry to antiquaries, geologists, and others. About 300 feet from the margin of the present channel of the river, they came upon a canoe imbedded in fine sand, at least 20 feet from the surface. The boat, when measured, was found to be 19 feet in length by 2½ deep, and 2½ feet wide. It has a sharp prow and square stern, and has been cut out of the solid oak. From the length and other appearances, it would seem to be adapted for six oars. The wood is in pretty good preservation considering the position in which it was found, but part of it was unfortunately broken by the workmen digging it out; but the piece broken off will be preserved, along with the rest of the ancient-looking structure.

THE ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—A report which has been published of a meeting of the contributors to this fund shows wretched mismanagement. The late secretary, Mr. Edward Wyon, had been reinstated after having been a defaulter to the amount of £85, his sureties having paid the money. Mr. Wyon was re-elected secretary to retrieve his character by being put a second time into this office of trust, and the result has been a second defalcation of £826 18s.



"SAINTS."—PAINTED BY TADEO GADDI.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

PICTURES BY TADEO GADDI.

THE present century, among the various changes it has produced in matters of art and taste, exhibits one very striking and important feature, which clearly distinguishes it from other ages, in its pertinacity for looking back as an assistance in the act of progression. All works of the Middle Ages were, a hundred years ago, alike neglected and despised as reliques of a period clouded by ignorance and

stained with barbarism; and it was considered that nothing in painting, sculpture, or architecture could be worthy of imitation, or even of notice, which did not belong to the days of the classical Greeks and Romans, or to a date since the "revival" of the 16th century. Our forefathers carried this feeling to such an extent, that, as it is well known, the "restoration" of an ancient Gothic edifice, ecclesiastical or secular, if required, was by them carried out in a style completely at variance with the original; but, as they imagined, in a purer and a better taste. There have, however, since been discovered, in these mediæval monuments, beauties which were then misunderstood and unappreciated; and the style which they have handed down to us has formed the type of four-fifths of the churches erected in the nineteenth century.

The paintings of the Middle Ages are now also regarded in a new light. Ancient diptychs and triptychs are no longer converted into gaudy cupboards, or destined for a more destructive fate; nor are pictures from the giant pencil of Giotto any longer classed with the efforts of South-Sea Islanders, and so handed over to the shop of the insignificant broker.

We now see in the early school of painting the germ of all the light and life and loveliness which was so refluent under Raffaele and Titian; we enjoy tracing, step by step, the dawn of anatomy—light and shade and perspective—in these quaint works upon gold backgrounds; we admire them as the fathers of a heroic race, and we treasure them as historical documents. Exactly in such a view must be regarded the two pictures by Taddeo Gaddi, the pupil and successor of Giotto, lately presented to the nation by the liberality of Mr. Coningham, and deposited in the National Gallery, which has lately been re-opened to the public after the usual recess.

We present to our readers an Engraving of one of these works, perhaps the more artistic of the two. It portrays a group of saints: the centre in the lower line is St. John, and the three above are St. George between St. Peter and St. Barbara. It is painted in bright colours, on a background of gold, richly engraved, according to the custom of the period, with *nimbæ* and ornamental patterns.

The pictures are in a fine state of preservation, and, as the representatives of a school, are a valuable, if not an absolutely necessary, acquisition to the walls of our National Gallery.



"TOMBS OF PAUL AND VIRGINIA."

JEROME PATUROT.—ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.



JEROME CONFESSES HIS REPUBLICANISM TO HIS WIFE.

JEROME PATUROT
IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.

TRANSLATED AND ABRIDGED FROM THE FRENCH,

BY JULIETTE BAUER.

EVERY one acquainted with modern French literature has read and enjoyed the "Adventures of Jerome Patuot in Search of a Social Position;" and admired the quiet satire, the gentle yet genial wit, and the amusing delineations of character in which it abounds. The success of that work, and of a sequel to it published before the fall of Louis Philippe, have induced the author, M. Reybaud, to exhibit his favourite hero in the new circumstances of the Revolution. The risk was great, that the world would grow weary even of M. Patuot, that choice specimen of the Parisian, and of the charming and *piquante* Malvina, his wife. Continuations and supplements of this kind are proverbially disappointing to the reader and prejudicial to the fame of a writer. The critical public are always prone to accuse of poverty of invention the author who introduces the same character, however racy and original he may be, into a second work. But M. Reybaud was nothing daunted by the failure of other authors in this respect. Jerome Patuot had been the medium for exposing the vices of French society under the Monarchy of Louis Philippe and his functionaries; and he was equally available for laying bare, in the same effective and quiet way, the vices, the follies, the pretensions, and the absurdities of the Republicans, whether of the red or the tricolor standard, whether of the "eve" or of "the day after." The result has been the exhibition of Jerome in the guise of a hunter for place under the new régime of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity; a result which has shown that M. Reybaud judged his readers correctly, and that he was fully conscious of his own powers of amusing them. In this new work, M. and Madame Patuot have acquired a new lease of popularity. In their names M. Reybaud has told the present Government of the French Republic some truths which it would have been unsafe for real and more serious personages to have uttered. As the licensed court fools in olden times spoke truths unharmed and even complimented, which it might have cost the unprivileged their heads even to have hinted at, so Jerome Patuot speaks of the men who either made the Revolution or have since figured in it, with a severity greater than that which cost M. Emile de Girardin his personal liberty and the suppression of his journal. Independently, moreover, of its merits as a political satire of contemporary events, the work has higher attractions as a faithful picture of modern manners in France. We have, therefore, thought that a translation of it would prove acceptable to our readers at a time when the social habits and condition of the French and the characters of the men who, either in the front or secondary rank, rule the destinies of that nation, are of so much importance to Europe and the world. We have judged, moreover, that, illustrated by the admirable pencil of Gavarni—an artist thoroughly at home on the subject—the work would be additionally acceptable to the English public. We this day present the opening chapter (somewhat abridged) to our readers, accompanied by M. Gavarni's Illustrations.]

CHAPTER I.
TWO COMMISSIONARIES.

My political fortunes had been entirely destroyed, and I was reduced to a very humble Government situation in the provinces. I belonged to that class of *employés* who look down upon the Government, and I was enraged at being obliged to serve it; I could not, without blushing, think of the badge I wore, and of the salary which was inflicted upon me. I had not words harsh enough for a power based on gross appetites; and the more I accepted from it, the more I defied it to corrupt me. Under the influence of this feeling, my opposition daily increased. New griefs were added to the old ones, and, by justifying my anger, only sharpened it. Thus, by an invincible attraction, I was separated first from the men, then from the system, then from the forms of the Government. Monarchy was yet standing, apparently invincible; reigning, by favour, over an enervated *bourgeoisie*, when, in my eyes, it was already condemned and lost, without a chance of safety. I ignored the hour of its fall, but I doubted not that the finger of fate had marked it in the book of ages.

The force of events hurried me on. To the wrongs of Government I soon had to add those of society. I began to doubt whether this world, with its imperfections and contrasts, satisfactorily filled the purposes of Providence. Looking at it without prejudice, it was impossible to see aught but an unshapen

these ephemeral régimes. In my hours of enthusiasm, when I had added a new chapter to the destinies of the world, I could not find words violent enough against the social laws which intervened between me and the future. I sent them all to Jericho, civilisation and government, and in such terms that my wife was sometimes alarmed.

"What is the matter with you, child?" she said to me. "You will ruin us!" "I shall save you," I replied, strong in the importance of my mission. "You will take the bread from our mouths, Jerome; think what you do." "It is better to die of hunger than of shame, Malvina." "And our children; what will become of them?" "Men!" I added, with a pathos worthy of antiquity.

Our discussions were frequently renewed, and my enthusiasm was at last obliged to compromise with this vulgar prudence. None of the sacrifices I had made to the peace of my family cost me so much as this, and I frequently transgressed by unforeseen outbursts. My wife was bewildered; she could not understand me. Whence came these recent sudden outbursts of independence? To what could she attribute these infractions of deep-rooted habit? Malvina could not resolve the problem. In vain she endeavoured to read my thoughts. I was mysterious as the Theban granite. In vain she overwhelmed me with questions; nothing could shake me. But one day I was conquered: my secret escaped. My wife had been cross-examining me with the patience and skill of an inquisitor. I was impenetrable; when, at the end of the questioning, she had recourse to a terrible question. "Oh! Jerome," she said, "perhaps you are a Republican?"

The question was dreadful; I was obliged to confess my faith or be perjured, Before the executioner's axe I should have done it without hesitation; before Malvina I could not refrain from a slight alarm. But duty had the upper hand; my answer was peremptory. "I hope I am, Madame Patuot," I said firmly.

Now, when the Republic counts its adherents by millions, and when new ones are formed all over the world, such a confession seems neither rash nor singular. But at the time when this decisive confession passed my lips it was not so. In the calm province where we dwelt all agreed that a Republican was a being possessed of mischievous qualities and criminal tastes. This was the opinion, and Malvina could not but share it. Therefore, at this formal declaration she had but one feeling, that of stupor. I expected an explosion, a scene, but I was relieved. She merely joined her hands in an expressive gesture, and, raising her eyes to Heaven as if to call upon it to witness my madness.

"A Republican!" she exclaimed, "a Republican! a man who eats at the table of the Government! Is it possible?"

Then she left the room with a significant shrug of the shoulders. What would it have been had she known the whole extent of my revolt—if she had known that I not only went with the Republic, but before it—that I looked upon it less as an end than as a means—and that my thoughts were most bent upon a social regeneration? The Republic, for the Republic's sake? Oh! no. One might as well say art for art's sake. The steps to the temple are not the sanctuary.

I feared that this sudden declaration of my principles might cause some domestic storms; as a true believer, I was ready to submit to them, but I was not put to the trial. Malvina seemed even to forego all opportunities for recurring to the subject; and when the course of events introduced it, she turned the conversation with marvellous skill. I was awaiting my martyrdom, but it did not come. She evidently treated me as one treats an invalid. At the same time she was on the defensive, and took all necessary precautions. The least slip might compromise me; and my wife, who did not share my creed, remembered only that she had two children to bring up. This ignoble feeling ruled her conduct.

Among the persons who came to the house there were two from whose scruples it was necessary to conceal my political rashness. One was my principal, the second my clerk. My superior belonged to the school of the Empire. He was straight as a rush and lusty as an oak. His clothes were of that scrupulous neatness which is the ornament of old men. His linen was as bright as a glass. His beard fresh, his dress faultless. Added to this, gallant manners, and the fondness, like a moth, of burning himself at all the bright eyes of the town. My wife has fathomed him at their first meeting; she laid her nets, and the old lion fell into them. Once taken, she cut his claws; that is the old tale. On this side, therefore, we enjoyed perfect security. The thunder might threaten—we were sheltered.

The intimacy of my subordinate was more dangerous. He was in the same office, and I, therefore, constantly under his surveillance. Malvina tried to captivate him; but he was of a refractory, cunning nature. He could forgive his superiors nothing. He saw in them an obstacle to his advancement, and a living witness to his dependence. This feeling caused a threatening hatred, veiled by apparent submission. I had an enemy and a spy about me. In vain did Malvina redouble her favours, she could not tame this rebel; the lion had been vanquished, the bear did not give way.

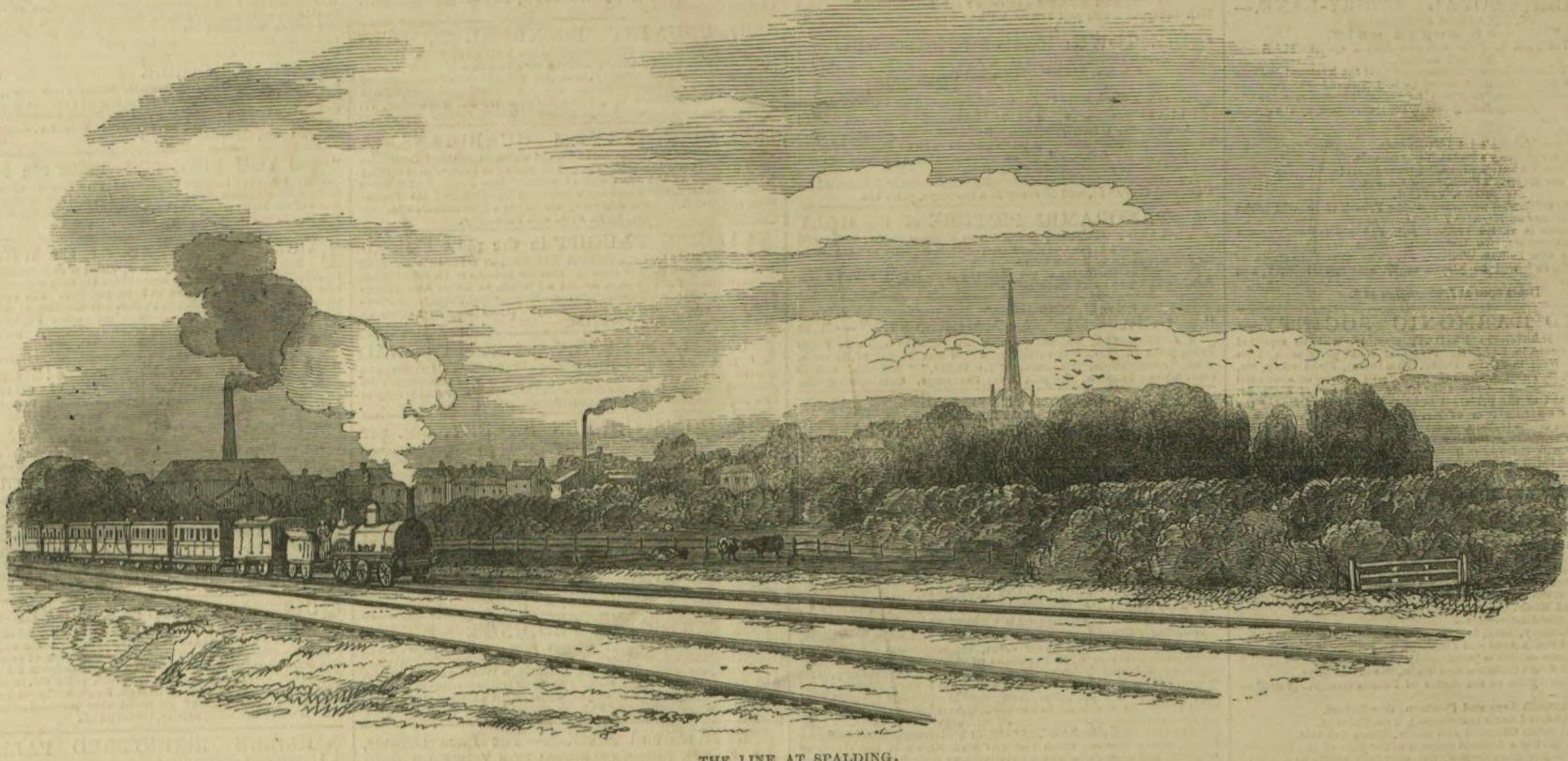
From the first, my clerk had surmised the tempests which raged within me and my unconquerable hatred of the reigning institution. It was a weapon against me, and he seized it. His tactics consisted in leading me on to a political discussion. I tried to escape; he knew how to force me; sincerely or feignedly, he professed for monarchy a boundless admiration, which put me beside myself, and drew involuntary protestations from me. To him there was nothing more beautiful than this régime, the object of my hatred and contempt. It was perfection on earth. Corruption, abuse of power, prostitution of conscience, he excused all for the sake of order, the basis of society. All means seemed to him good, provided this object was attained.

It may be imagined what feelings such a topic excited in me. In the eagerness of my conviction I spared nothing, neither King nor ministers. Indignation silenced the voice of the commonest prudence within me. The danger was great. Malvina felt it, and tried to annul it. As she could neither charm nor disarm the venomous animal, she sought to prevent the effects of his bite. The more I had to fear from my subordinate, the more she influenced the mind of my superior, and insinuated herself into his good graces. Thus we lived on; I destroying my position, she repairing it. Sometimes she became impudent and upbraided me. But I kept up; and Heaven knows what exertions I made to keep intact my Republican faith among these household storms.



THE TWO COMMISSIONARIES.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.



THE LINE AT SPALDING.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

In our Journal of the 28th ult. we recorded the opening of a portion of this Railway, and engraved views of the line at Boston, and the

great timber bridge at Bardney. We now engrave the line at Spalding, and the Station there; with a View of the Bardney Station.

The festival on the occasion of the opening of the Railway was cele-

Upwards of 400 sat down to a sumptuous banquet in the Theatre, which was boarded over to a level with the stage, and tastefully decorated. Besides the guests, there was a gallery full of the fair sex, Mr. John Noble, the Mayor of Boston, occupied the chair, supported by the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough, Hon. Octavius Duncombe, Sir James Duke (the new Lord Mayor of London), Lieutenant-Colonel Colquhoun, Mr. Denison, M.P. (chairman of the Great Northern), Mr. B. B. Cabell, M.P. for Boston; Mr. Christopher, M.P., Captain Straubenzee, Mr. Peto, M.P., Alderman Wright, Rev. J. H. Oldrid, Captain Laws, R.N., Mr. Cubitt, C.E., the Mayors and Corporations of Louth and Great Grimsby, Mr. Fowler, C.E., Messrs. Mowatt, Bury, Betts, Chaplin, Ellison, Parker, Nurse, and other officers and directors of the Great Northern.

The customary loyal toasts were followed by "Prosperity to the Great Northern and East Lincolnshire Railways," and the day concluded with a ball in the Assembly-rooms.

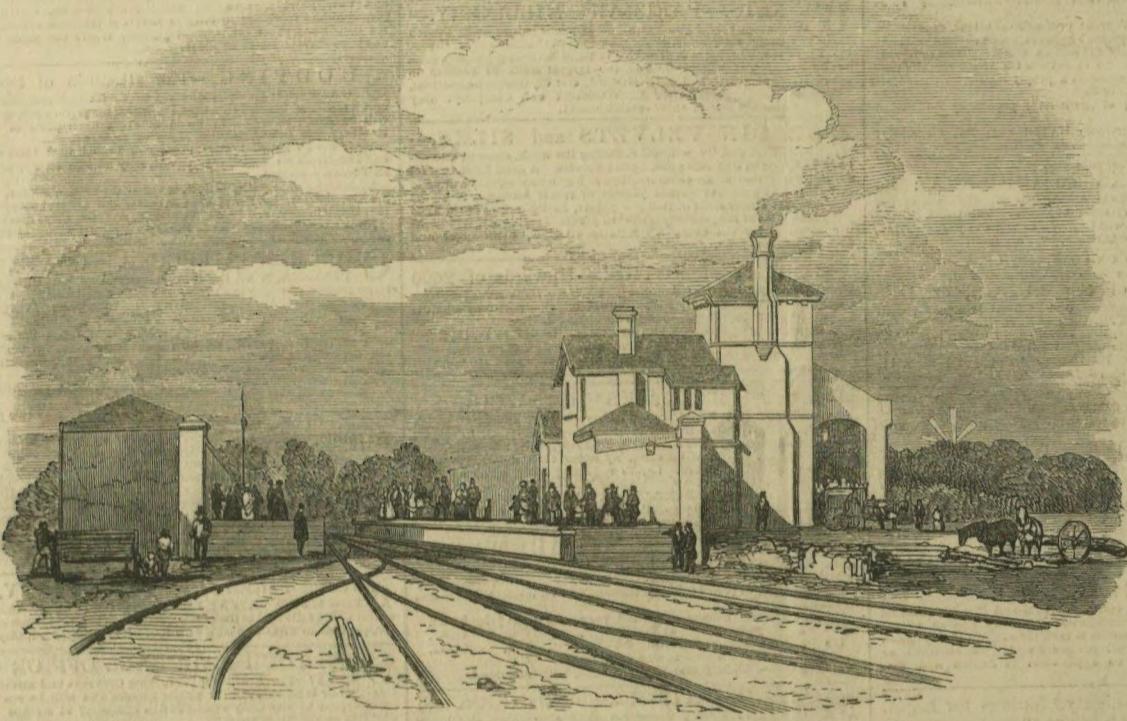
The portion of the Great Northern Railway recently opened is remarkable in passing through the artificially-drained district known as the Fens, being principally below the level of high water at sea, and probably the richest and most productive land in the kingdom.

The works of the line present few striking features to the eye of the traveller, though possessing considerable interest to the engineer. The principal of them are the bridges which carry the line across the various rivers, both natural and artificial, which serve as outlets for the drainage upon which the district depends: the chief are those over the rivers Welland and Witham, and the artificial rivers known as the Forty Foot, Redstone Goit, Vernatts, South Drove, &c.; the largest and most remarkable of them being that over the Witham, at Horsley Deep, near Bardney, which consists of one span of one hundred feet, and three smaller ones, of thirty feet each, and is in connexion with, and forms the middle portion of, a viaduct, about three-quarters of a mile in length. (See the Engraving on the front page of our Journal for Oct. 28.) The material of this, and most of the rest of these bridges, is timber; but, in one or two cases, as in the bridge over the river Witham, at Boston, and Vernatts, near Spalding, the line is carried by cast-iron girders on timber piers.

Great excellence has been aimed at in the construction of what is technically called the permanent way; which consists of the rails, chairs, and sleepers, and the ballast in which these last are imbedded: this point, on which the comfort and safety of the passengers, and economy of the stock of engines and carriages, materially depend, has been most sedulously attended to.

The station buildings appear small; they are, however, suitable and picturesque in appearance; and very little recourse has been had, in their construction, to any of the more costly kinds of material or workmanship.

The line has been executed by Mr. Joseph Cubitt; and the works have been under the immediate charge of his assistant-engineers, Mr. George Sherrard, of Tattershall; Mr. Brydone, of Spalding; and Mr. Brockdon, of Lincoln; and the stations designed by Mr. John Taylor, of Parliament-street, London. The contractors for the works are Messrs. Peto and Betts.



SPALDING STATION.

bated at Boston, on the 27th, with unusual *éclat*. The day was observed as a general holiday, and excursion trains started at intervals to Spalding, Peterborough, Louth, Lincoln, and Great Grimsby. A special train took the Mayor and Corporation, and a number of the gentry of Boston to

Great Grimsby, 46 miles from Boston, where a deep-water harbour, for the trade of the east coast and of the Baltic, is being constructed by Mr. Rendel, the engineer. The visitors went over the works, inspected the coffer-dam, &c., and returned to dinner at Boston at four o'clock.



BARDNEY STATION.